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PREMIER POINTS FALLACY OF CENTRALISATION.

NEED FOR SUPERMAN.

London, Mar. 27.
That it would need a super-man to fill the post the Liberal Party sought to create, was suggested by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons to-day when Sir Robert Hutchison urged the need for the unified control of the army, navy and air forces, and their combination in a Ministry of Defence.

The Premier turned down the proposition. No ordinary man he declared could undertake such responsibility. Single control would inevitably break down in the event of the great re-expansion of forces in consequence of a war.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin described the activities of the Imperial Defence Committee and its fifty sub-committees, declaring that the present system enabled vast co-ordination in principle, policy and detail of the fighting service as did not exist before the war.

Prepared For Shanghai.

He mentioned that when the crisis arose in Shanghai a year ago, the three services were found to be working together as the Defence Committee had explored the possibility long before it arose.

—*Reuter.*
The Premier felt sure all members of the House were agreed upon the general principles of economy, avoidance of duplication, and efficiency. One of the great differences was how best to achieve these ends which all desired.

Administrative over-centralisation was an evil as great as excessive decentralisation.

We had a number of Ministers dealing with Agriculture, Health, Labour, the Post Office and so forth, and our external affairs were dealt with by the Foreign Office, the Colonial and Dominions Office, and the India Office, while financial matters concerned the Treasury.

Over-Centralisation.

No one with any administrative experience would consider for one moment an amalgamation of any of these groups of offices of the Civil Service.

"You would have over-centralisation and would inevitably lose your grasp on the whole."

It must be remembered that despite all developments up to date, the work of the Navy was still on the seas, of the Army on the land, and of the Air Force in the air.

That being so, each of those services had its own very peculiar problem—personnel, armament, supplies and organisation.

The Government plan was that all three services acted on a common principle. They carried out a single policy and their various functions and responsibilities were defined and co-ordinated.

Burden Intolerable.

But the work of supervising effectively those three departments would be a very heavy burden upon a single Minister and any one who was not a super-man would find the burden intolerable.

In the Cabinet and in Parliament, he would have to speak with the same knowledge that was displayed to-day by the three Ministers of the three separate departments.

Our armaments were maintained at the very minimum to-day, necessary to meet the obligations of our Empire. They were little more than a Police and a shield under which we could organise ourselves in case, which God forbid, there should again be war. Should great expansion again become necessary it seemed to him a single department or single control would inevitably break down.

War Experience.

Mr. Baldwin recalled that although he had the Titanic energy of Lord Kitchener and those who worked with him in the creation of new armies in the early part of the Great War, additional departments were formed rapidly, and before the war was over there were ten new ministries created in this country.

(Continued on Page 8.)

BRITISH RIGHTS IN JOHORE.

CONCESSION TO DESIRES OF SULTAN.

NEW BOUNDARY LINE.

London, Mar. 27.
Lord Lovat, moving the second reading by the House of Lords, of the Straits Settlements Johore Territorial Waters (Agreements) Bill, said that it was aimed to sanction an agreement between Sir Hugh Clifford and the Sultan of Johore, which provided for a slightly altered boundary so that the centre of the water between the States would be recognised as the division as was almost the universal custom.

At present, he said, British rights ran right up to the shores of Johore. Relations between Johore and Great Britain were excellent.

Lord Glasgow paid a tribute to the Sultan of Johore and expressed the hope it was understood that no restrictions would be placed on British warships if they wished to anchor on the shore side of the new line.

Lord Lovat did not think there need be any anxiety as regards the protection of the Fleet.

The Bill was read a second time.

CANADA'S VIEWS ON EGYPT.

NOT CONCERNED WITH ANY HOME TREATY.

Ottawa, Mar. 27.

In the course of his speech to the Canadian Parliament outlining Canada's attitude regarding the Egyptian question, Mr. Mackenzie King said that the view expressed by Canada was that "if Britain and Egypt could work out a treaty as between themselves along the lines proposed, all well and good, but as far as Canada is concerned, we do not feel it is in the interests of the British Empire or to the larger peace which it is hoped to serve, that Canada should be asked to become a party thereto."

Mr. Mackenzie King announced that the British Government immediately accepted the Canadian view.—*Reuter.*

RUSSIANS AND TURKS FRATERNISE.

SOVIET DELEGATES RETURN TO MOSCOW.

Geneva, Mar. 27.

The Soviet disarmament delegation has left for Moscow via Berlin.

The German and Turkish Consuls were at the station to bid them farewell and Madame Litvinoff, who accompanied the party was presented by the Turkish Consul with a bouquet on behalf of Tewfik Rashedi Bey.

The Russians and Turks dined together last evening and the relations were most cordial though the Turks had not identified themselves with the Soviet disarmament plan.—*Reuter.*

ROYAL VISITORS AT SHEFFIELD.

REMARKABLE EXPERIMENTS DISPLAYED.

London, Mar. 27.

The King and Queen of Afghanistan were given an enthusiastic welcome to Sheffield to-day.

Their Majesties visited several important works in the steel-making city and watched some remarkable experiments. These included the rolling of a thirty-five-ton ingot armourplate.—*British Wireless.*

OIL COMPANY SURPRISE.

London, Mar. 27.

A surprise has been caused by the action of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co. in passing an interim dividend.

—*Reuter.*

LEE HYSAN LIBEL ACTION.

MUST PROVE MALICE BY DEFENDANT.

REASON TO BELIEVE STORY IN THE LETTER.

HONEST INTENTIONS.

The case in which Mr. Pedro Jose Lobo, of Macao, sues Mr. Lee Hysan for damages for libel was continued in the Supreme Court this morning when Mr. Eldon Potter K.C., who, together with Mr. F. C. Jenkin, is for the defendant, continued his address.

Mr. Potter said in view of His Lordship's ruling that publication was privileged, he thought the most important question was that of malice or no malice, and he proposed to make certain submissions in law and support them by authorities. He would then detail the facts which were either admitted or would be proved and submit that they did not establish malice but negated it.

There was a presumption of bona fides on the part of the defendant and Mr. Potter quoted appeal cases to show that if malice was established it must be established against the plaintiff himself. The malice which had to be established must be directed against Mr. Lobo. He would show that there was malice against no one as a matter of fact. Malice must be the force which actuated the publication of a libel. They had been told that anger was sufficient but that was a misleading statement of law.

No Personal Attack.

Mr. Potter, continuing, said it would have to be found that the defendant's real object was actuated by a desire to hurt Mr. Lobo. That would have to be his dominant motive. Mr. Lee Hysan never had it in his mind to make a personal attack on Mr. Lobo. On the information which Mr. Lee Hysan had put before him the only conclusion he could come to was that it was a matter which required investigation.

Mr. Potter added that he was not in any way attacking Mr. Lobo but was only dealing with Mr. Lee Hysan's state of mind when he received certain information. The present case was one entirely divorced from any suggestion that Mr. Lobo could be blackguarded under the cloak of a privileged occasion. Mr. Lee Hysan might have strong views on the administration but it would be difficult to imagine how there could be personal spite as Mr. Lee Hysan and Mr. Lobo were unknown to each other.

Handed to Private Firm.

If Mr. Lee Hysan had reason to believe that the opium monopoly had been handed over to a private firm without tenders in the open market, then there was a matter which justified him making a communication of a strong nature and there were circumstances justifying him passing on a letter received from another man.

Taking the letter as a whole Mr. Potter said he would ask His Lordship to say it was incapable of having a defamatory meaning. The suggestion that the last three lines contained a sinister suggestion was nonsense. The lines meant that \$120,000 had been paid out by the company and they were announcing that fact to the shareholders, being on a jolly good thing.

Mr. Potter mentioned that Mr. Lee Hysan had many interests in Macao. He had been the opium farmer, or rather the moving spirit in the opium farming. He was also a man who had been connected with the life of the Colony and was a person who had subscribed very large sums of money to charities and was well known to the Government and residents of Macao.

Government Takes Over.

He, or rather his firm, was the opium monopolist until 1927. In that year the policy of the Macao Government changed, in accordance with the rules passed at the Geneva Convention, and they decided that in the future they would not grant the opium monopoly to a private firm or individual.

They decided to work it as a Government department. That was an important change and was

(Continued on Page 8.)

BRITISH PROTESTS IGNORED.

DISGRACEFUL SITUATION AT CHINKIANG.

YANGTZE POSITION.

Chinkiang, Mar. 27.

The occupation of houses in the British Concession at Chinkiang, Last week-end, Chinese troops moved into some houses and a Consular protest was sent to the Chinese authorities. Now troops belonging to the 13th and 40th armies have taken up positions in other houses and further protests have been made against this without result. It is believed that the troops now stationed in the Concession will eventually proceed to Yang Kiang Pu, 85 miles up the grand canal.

The British Consulate, which is now vacant, is expected to be occupied by Chinese troops in the near future.

Troop Movements.

Klukiang, Mar. 27.
Four thousand troops belonging to the 3rd army have boarded two Chinese steamers and have pro-

NEW ENEMY OF MALARIA FOUND.

Minnow Which Feeds on Larvae.

CORSICAN EXPERIMENT.

Paris, Mar. 27.
A new enemy of the malaria-bearing mosquito has been discovered. It is a tiny minnow known as *Gambusia Holbrooki* which is being introduced into the rivers and marshes of Corsica in an attempt to rid the island of the malaria scourge.

Professor Brunt, the Director of the Malaria Research Section of the Academy of Science has discovered that the minnow is one of the hardest of the species and is able to thrive in waters in which mosquitoes breed.

It devours voraciously all mosquito larvae.—*Reuter.*

SWATOW IN STATE OF PANIC.

TROOPS SAID TO BE IN DISORDERLY RETREAT.

Swatow, Mar. 27.

The local populace at Swatow has been thrown into a state of panic by the report that the Government troops have met with a reverse in an action against Communist forces. Local apprehension has developed to such an extent that some residents are gathering their belongings and removing their valuables and themselves to Hongkong for safety.

The report of the defeat of the Government troops adds that after their engagement with the Communists they retreated in disorder on Swatow. The allegation is made that two high officials in the police force are involved in a Communist plot.—*Naval Wireless.*

MEXICAN PETROL LAW.

President Closes Signed New Regulations Governing the Petroleum Law.

Mexico City, Mar. 27.

President Calles has signed new regulations governing the petroleum law.—*Reuter.*

POLICE OFFICIAL'S DEATH.

MR. W. G. GERRARD PASSES AWAY.

SUCCUMBS IN LONDON NURSING HOME.

FINE CAREER ENDS.

It is our painful duty to-day to chronicle the death of one of the most capable and popular officers of the Hongkong Police Force, in the person of Mr. W. G. Gerrard, Assistant Superintendent of Police for the New Territories, which occurred in a London nursing home on Monday, from cancer, at the age of 61 years.

News of the sad occurrence was received in the Colony this morning, and it came as a great shock not only to his colleagues in the Force but to the numerous friends he had made in all spheres of life during his lengthy service in Hongkong.

The late Mr. Gerrard had spent thirty years in the Hongkong Police Force, and he was at the time of his death the longest-serving officer in the Force, a record which now passes to Mr. W. Kent, A.S.P., who came to the Colony some three months after the deceased's arrival.

Second Visit Home.

It was on January 7th, this year, that the late Mr. Gerrard left the Colony by the P. and O. s.s. *Morea* for ten months' leave. Prior to this, he had only been home once during his thirty years' service. That was in 1903. A few years ago, however, he had a brief holiday in Australia.

Prior to going home on leave in January, the late Mr. Gerrard had been in somewhat indifferent health, but neither he nor his friends imagined that he was suffering from anything at all serious.

It appears, however, that he became rather worse on the trip home and that he suffered a great deal of pain. The first news to reach him by cable a week ago, when it was stated that the deceased was a patient at the Avington Nursing Home, in London, suffering from cancer. This was followed by to-day's sad message to the effect that he had passed away.

Official Career.

It was in February, 1893, that the late Mr. Gerrard first came to the Colony, on being appointed a constable. In the following year, he was made Lance Sergeant, and he attained the rank of Sergeant in 1900. In April, 1903, he was promoted Second-Class Inspector, retaining the rank of full inspector in 1916. It was in 1924 that he was appointed Chief Inspector and acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, whilst two years later he was elevated to the rank of A.S.P., being the first member of the Force from the ranks to secure such a post.

During his early service in the Colony, the late Mr. Gerrard was stationed in the New Territories, and he became so well acquainted with the outstations that he knew this part of the Colony like a book.

Saw Kam Tin Gates Removed.

He had a particularly strenuous time on the taking over of the New Territories, and in this connexion it may be recalled that on the occasion of the restoration of the Kam Tin gates in 1925 it was stated that he was the only surviving European resident of the Colony who was actually present in 1899 when the gates were removed by the British authorities as a punishment because of the troubles which occurred in that village on the cession of the New Territories.

For about seven years, prior to his promotion to the rank of A.S.P., the deceased was Inspector in charge of the Yau Ma Tei Station, and whilst there he did excellent work and became very popular with the Chinese community, who will hear with the utmost regret of his demise. On going to the New Territories as A.S.P., the late Mr. Gerrard proved himself to be the right man in the right place, and during the troubles on the border following the 1925 boycott he

(Continued on Page 8.)

INDIAN SUSPICION MELTING.

SIMON COMMISSION BETTER UNDERSTOOD.

COURTESY OF EAST.

New Delhi, Mar. 27.

Speaking at a farewell luncheon in honour of the Statutory Commission, Sir John Simon said that the Commission had every reason to feel grateful for the kindness and traditional courtesy of the East.

The hope that when the purpose of the Commission and its attitude were better understood, much suspicion would melt away had been largely fulfilled, and they were not dissatisfied with the results of his proposals for the future conduct of the investigation.

As he studied the vast task laid upon his shoulders, said Sir John Simon, he became more and more convinced that it was on the soil of India that the reconciliation of East and West must be accomplished.

"It is in this land that we may yet achieve that understanding between East and West, without which both will be so much the poorer, but with which there is a future for happiness, confidence and progress for India and Great Britain alike.—*Reuter.*"

SNOW CREATES HAVOC IN AFGHANISTAN.

FEARED SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLIES.

Peshawar, Mar. 27.

Messages received to-day state that heavy snowfalls at Kabul, Jalalabad and Mazarisharif have caused much havoc, while the shortage of supplies at Kabul and in the Khost provinces is causing fear of famine conditions.

Some butchers in Kabul, who closed their shops owing to lack of supplies have been arrested by order of the President of the Municipality.

Applications for the remissions of the land tax, owing to the failure of the crops, are pouring in to Kabul from the affected area.—*Reuter.*

DUTCH SHOOTING SENSATION.

INJURED LADY PROGRESSING SATISFACTORILY.

Amsterdam, Mar. 27.

The condition of Madame Van Eeghen, the only woman member of the Stock Exchange, who was found at her home yesterday with a bullet wound in her head, is now satisfactory.

The mother of her husband (who was found lying dead with a revolver shot wound in his body) is prominently identified with the "Star in the East" and the Theosophical movement.—*Reuter.*

GERMAN GENERAL ELECTION.

REICHTAG TO BE DISSOLVED ON SATURDAY.

Berlin, Mar. 27.

The Reichstag, which will be dissolved on Saturday, to-day adopted the Naval Budget Appropriation, including the first instalment of 9,000,000 marks for the construction of the 10,000-ton battle-cruiser.

The General Election has been fixed for May 20th.—*Reuter.*

U.S. NAVY BILL PASSES THROUGH.

BUILDING OF NEW CRUISERS BEGINNING.

Washington, Mar. 27.

The House of Representatives has passed the Naval Supply Bill, \$48,000,000, has been appropriated to start the construction of eight 10,000-ton cruisers and two fleet submarines.—*Reuter's American Service.*

COTTON COMBINE DESIGNED.

CONCRETE PLANS IN THE MAKING.

SUBSIDISED, RAW COTTON GOING TO JAPAN.

EAST AFRICAN DEALS.

London, Mar. 27.
A scheme for the amalgamation of the cotton mills of the American Section of the industry has been considered by the Cotton Yarn Association at Manchester. The proposed title is the Lancashire Textile Corporation, Limited.

Two hundred companies were represented at a meet at which it was explained that the scheme would involve the formation of a holding company with a large capital, and individuals concerned would be asked to allow their shareholders and loanholders to decide whether they should co-operate.

Displacing Loans.

It is understood that the scheme will be strongly supported by some of the leading banks which are heavily interested in the cotton industry. It is also likely that preference shares will be issued as a marketable security to displace the loan money. The proposed new cotton corporation will not however be formed unless a minimum of two million spindles are absorbed at the outset.

Japan and British Cotton.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. T. Johnston (Lab.) asked whether cotton grown in British East Africa was subsidised with public funds through the Empire Cotton-growing Association, and what proportion of this cotton was annually exported to Japan.

Mr. F. G. Penny replied that the expenditure in Nyassaland, Uganda and North Rhodesia for the year ended March 31st, 1927, was exactly £4841, which was incurred almost entirely with the object of improving the quality of the crop.

Subsidy for Foreigners?

The consignments to Japan during that period totalled 99,281 cwt. (hundred pounds) out of 790,748 cwt. exported by the East African Dependencies in 1926.

The final figures for 1927 were not yet available but during the first nine months 429,340 cwt. were exported from Kilindiini, of which 101,629 were consigned to Japan.

Mr. Johnston then asked if this meant that the industry in Britain was paying a subsidy for foreign competitors, and Mr. Penny suggested that Mr. Johnston form his own conclusions.

Freight Charges.

Japanese freight charges also formed the subject of a question in the Commons. Sir Cunliffe Lister, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the freight rate for raw cotton from Mombasa to Japan was 32/6 per ton of forty cubic feet, as compared with 40/- to the United Kingdom, less ten per cent. deferred rebate.

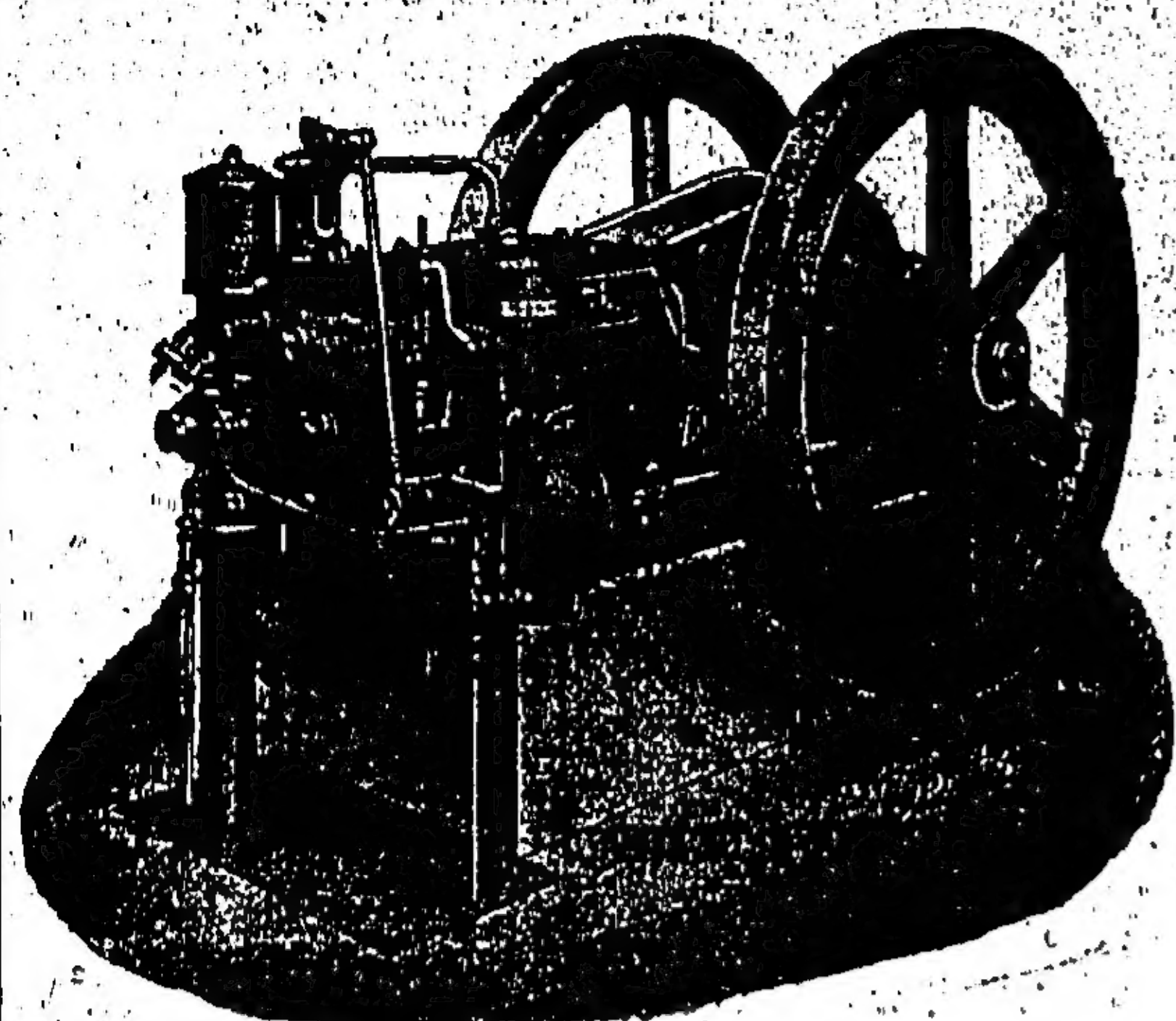
Sir Cunliffe Lister asked another question, replied that he had no information that subsidised Japanese lines were transporting raw cotton from Mombasa to Japan free of freight, but he promised to enquire.—*Reuter.*

FINDING POSITION BY WIRELESS.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPING THE LOOP SYSTEM.

London, Mar. 27.
Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, the President of the Board of Trade, stated in the House of Commons that the wireless loop direction finding system was being developed by the Air Ministry as an aid to air navigation.

The Board of Trade was examining the results of these investigations, with a view to considering the question of establishing an experimental station in a position where its utility to shipping would be exemplified.—*British Wireless.*



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LEE HYSAN LIBEL CASE.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE ARGUED.

The hearing was resumed in the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Gollan, of the case in which Mr. Pedro Jose Lobo, of Macao, is suing Mr. Lee Hysan for damages for libel and is asking for an injunction to prevent Mr. Lee Hysan from making further publication thereof.

The libel complained of was contained in an exhibit attached to a petition which was sent to H.E. the Governor of Macao in which it was suggested that big sums had been paid by the Yue Sing Company to gain control of the Macao opium monopoly.

The plaintiff is represented by Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., and Mr. H. G. Sheldon, while Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. F. G. Jenkin are conducting the case for the defendant.

Proof of Reading.

Mr. Potter submitted that there was no case to answer.

When Mr. Alabaster replied there was considerable argument between him and his Lordship with regard to whether the receiving of the documents was proof that they had been read, the former contending that once it was proved that they had been received that was proof that they had either been read or translated to the receiver.

Mr. Alabaster continued that there was admitted publication both in Hongkong and Macao to about 12 persons.

Mr. Potter remarked it was essential to prove that there was publication prior to the issue of the writ and there was not a single word about that. He added that he did not wish it to be understood that he was agreeing.

Mr. Alabaster submitted that there was ample evidence of publication.

Referring to the question of privilege his Lordship said that a point put by Mr. Potter was that the sending of the petition to the Governor and the enquiry were practically one transaction and the privilege claimed by the defendant covered both. So that, so far as the report of the enquiry was concerned, if Mr. Alabaster wanted to use that in showing malice, he must first of all destroy the privilege of the occasion.

Mr. Alabaster replied that the short answer to that was that if the petition itself revealed malice it destroyed itself and if the inquiry revealed malice it destroyed itself.

Sinister Meaning.

Dealing with the translation Mr. Alabaster continued that in it had been incorporated brackets containing words which gave a sinister meaning and such brackets were not in the original. The adding of those brackets was evidence of malice.

His Lordship said that surely a member of the community was entitled to bring to the notice of the Legislature or Government matters in which they took a common interest. The suggestion was, that the Government, deciding to act under the Geneva Conference, declared a certain policy. Then they went back on that and followed the old policy. Certain facts had come to the attention of persons who had been interested in that trade. If such a person made a representation, leaving express malice out, to the proper authority, would not that cause some privilege?

Mr. Alabaster remarked it would not be privileged if something else was communicated. Nor did it matter if a person thought that such people had a common interest in learning the translation of the document.

Mr. Alabaster asked what duty had Mr. Lee Hysan to make a translation if it differed from the information that he had received. He submitted that the defendant had not shown it was a privileged

occasion and that there was evidence of express malice.

Libel Suggested.

Mr. Alabaster continued it was suggested that there was a total sum of \$120,000 paid, of which \$70,000 was paid by Ah Nok and \$50,000 by Lo Bo, and the suggestion was that it was paid to persons and not properly paid as security to the Government. In fact it was suggested that bribery took place and that the plaintiff was a party to the bribery, although he did not handle the whole of the bribe—that he, being the head of the administration, had handled 5/12ths of the bribe.

The other side had suggested that Tuk Po was the way of procuring security in Kongmoon, and it was quite clear that that word and Tuk Teng suggested a bribery to the extent of \$120,000 of which the plaintiff had handled 5/12ths.

Prior to opening his address for the defence his Lordship intimated to Mr. Potter that as far as his case concerned the question of publication he (his Lordship) was with Mr. Potter, but he would have to disprove the allegation of malice.

Mr. Potter said that they did admit publication of the libel and also sending it out, but their contention was that the interpretation was not done in the sense in which the defendant intended it to be done.

After quoting authorities dealing with translations from foreign languages Mr. Potter continued that if a libel was published and sent to anyone who could not read the language in which it was written, then the onus lay on the prosecution to prove that the innuendo was understood. The fact that an enquiry was held by the Macao Government did not necessarily indicate that the letter in which the alleged libel was contained had been read, or that the alleged libel had been understood.

His Lordship asked could they leave out the innuendo and take the letter itself.

Mr. Potter contended that they could not take that course.

His Lordship then remarked in that case they would leave the Governor of Macao in abeyance for the time being.

Governor of Macao.

Mr. Potter said that if the Governor was brought into the matter then the defendant would be placed in a very awkward position. They had no jurisdiction over anyone in Macao, irrespective of social standings, and they could not bring the Governor to court to prove in what manner they construed the letter.

His Lordship suggested that they should confine the question to publication in Hongkong.

Continuing Mr. Potter said that the alleged libel was sent to two persons in Hongkong. One of the persons who received it was the Consul General for Portugal, Mr. A. L. C. de Albuquerque and it was sent to him at his own request. That copy, continued Mr. Potter, was sent to Mr. Albuquerque on September 27, last year, which was one week after the writ was served. Therefore he could not enter into the case.

The other man who received a copy was Chun Choy and it was up to the plaintiff's counsel to prove on what date the petition was sent to Chun Choy. It was not for the defendant's counsel to prove that, but if they were asked to do so, they could easily prove that the petition was sent to Chun Choy after the writ was issued.

His Lordship commented that he agreed with Mr. Potter that the publication was privileged and suggested that counsel should address the court on the question of malice.

Inquiry Was Wanted.

Mr. Potter dealt with the matter at length and analysed the evidence which has been given for the plaintiff. Speaking with regard to the enquiry at Macao, he said that was what Mr. Lee Hysan wanted done. There was ample material in the petition to have caused the Governor to call for an enquiry apart from the letter which contained the alleged libel.

OBITUARY.

DR. J. H. MCCARTNEY.

The death is announced of Dr. James Henry McCartney of Chungking, Szechwan.

Dr. McCartney was the oldest foreign resident of Chungking and well-known through all the Upper Yangtze. For many years he had acted as Port Surgeon and was proprietor and founder of the American Chinese Drug Company in Chungking. Dr. McCartney was the first of the foreigners, who evacuated Chungking during the troubles, to return to his post. He then had considerable difficulty with the Chinese servants' union. His property had been left untouched by the looters, and his servants were reported to have demanded a large compensation for preserving it—a demand which was re-inforced by threats from the union of physical violence, which was the occasion of a rumour of his death at that time.

Dr. McCartney was born in Girard, Ohio, in 1868. He was educated at the local high school and Western Reserve University Medical School, studying also at the Lakeside Hospital, the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, and the London School of Tropical Medicine.

In 1890 he arrived in China as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission and was sent up to Chungking. There he commenced his long career of usefulness in the city by founding and organizing the Men's General Hospital for the mission, building the Gouldy Memorial building the following year. He acted as manager of this hospital until 1914.

He was founder of the American Drug Store in Chungking about this time and in 1911 basied himself organizing the Chinese Red Cross in the port. In 1916 he resigned from the Methodist Episcopal Mission and went into private practice, becoming Port Surgeon. In 1921 he built and endowed the International Hospital in Chungking and for many years was in charge of it. His activities among Chinese and foreigners in Szechwan made him one of the most popular foreigners in the neighbourhood and earned him many friends in every walk of life.

English Composer.

London, Mar. 27.

The death has occurred of the composer Mr. Leslie Stuart—*Reuter*.

[The late Mr. Leslie Stuart was born in Southport in 1866, and became organist to St. John's R. C. Cathedral, Salford, at the age of 15, remaining there seven years. Later he was, for seven years, organist to the Church of the Holy Name, Manchester. He composed a large number of well-known pieces, including *Floralda*, *Havana*, and *Peggy*. His songs included "On the Road to Tipperary."]

Mr. Potter added that Mr. Lee Hysan acted in a very straight forward manner by putting the letter as an appendix, saying that it was a translation sent to him.

Speaking with regard to the sounds *Tuk Po* and *Chok Po* Mr. Potter said *Tuk Po* had been misrepresented by the defending counsel in order to give a sense of libel and suggest that it was the name of a person. They had it from the evidence of the Court interpreter that it was extremely difficult to get the right sound in English for a Chinese sound, so that the sounds *Chok Po* could not have been a deliberate mistake. If they had wanted to libel Mr. Lobo they could very well have misrepresented *Tak Teng* which meant "Treasurer" or "Treasury," instead of misrepresenting the words *Chok Po* which meant "security." It would, added Mr. Potter, have been much more to the point to have connected Mr. Lobo with the Treasurer or Treasury had libel been intended.

The case was adjourned until this morning, when the case for the defence will be continued.



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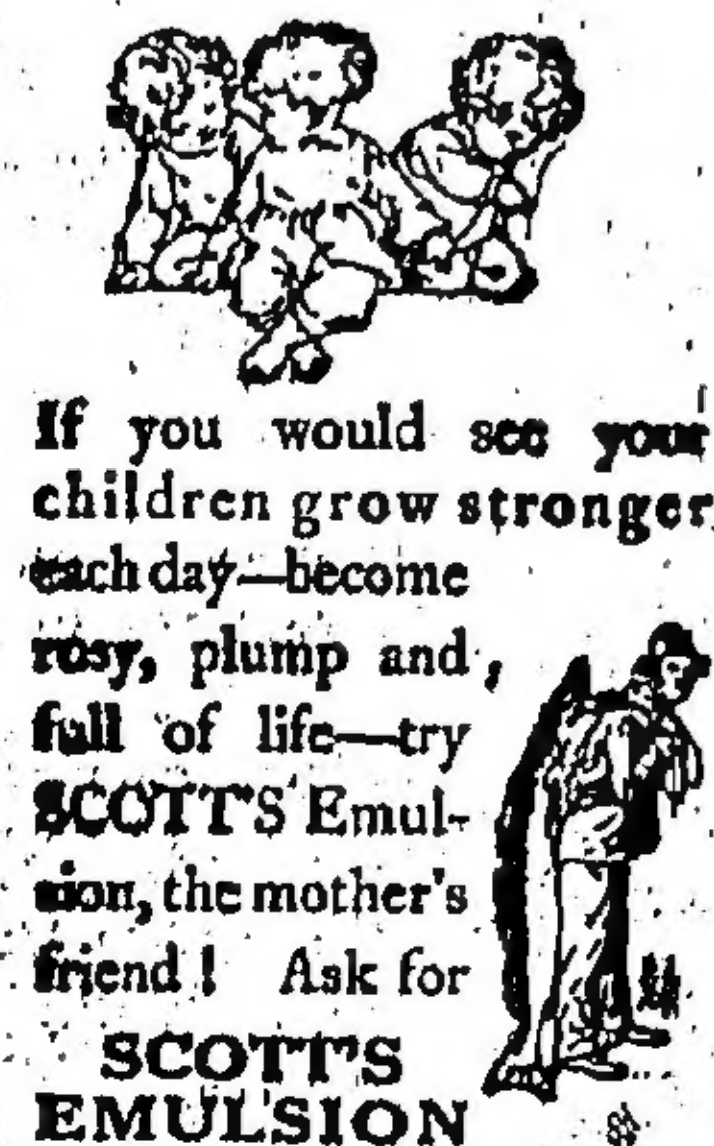
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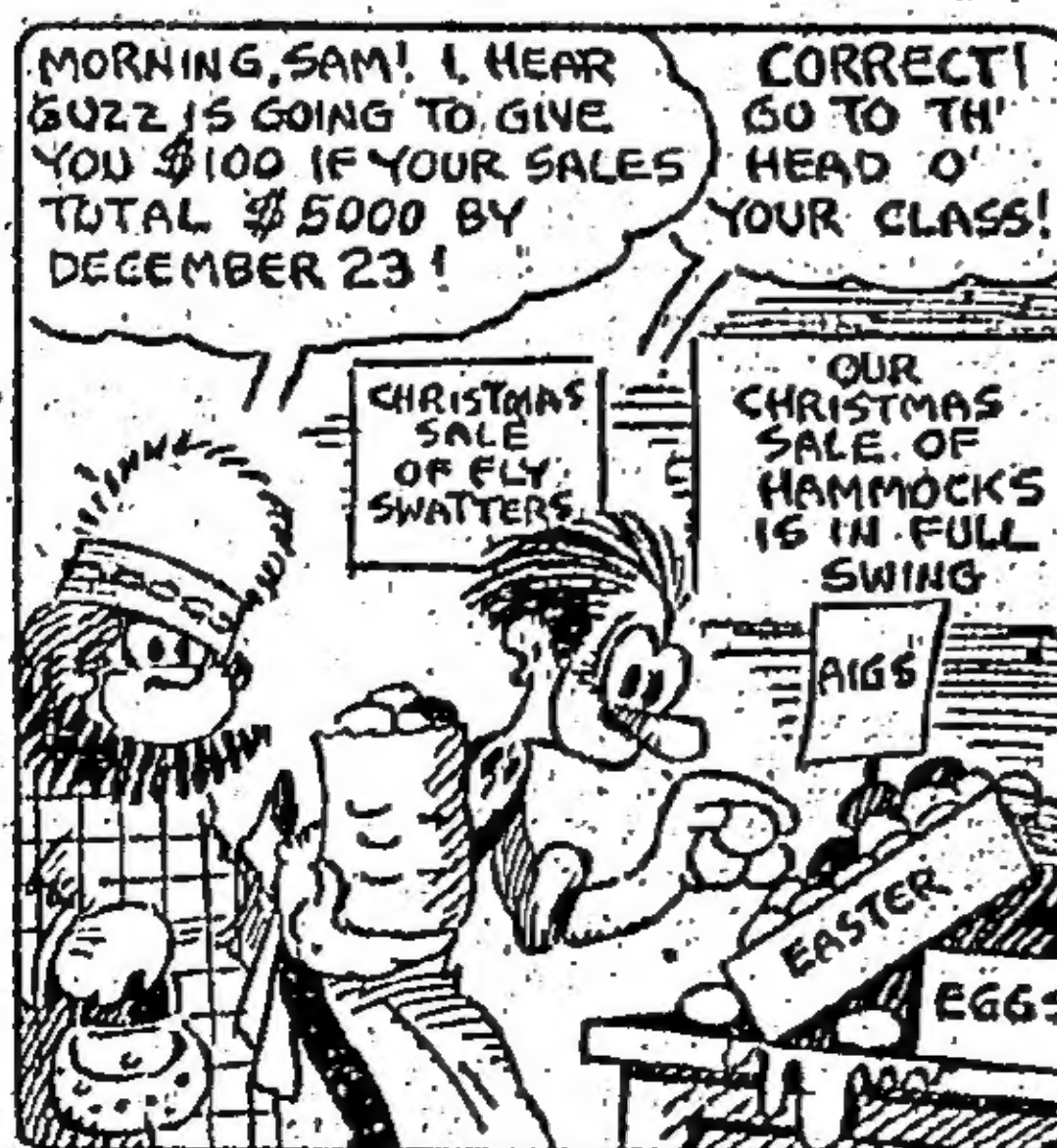
SALESMAN SAM

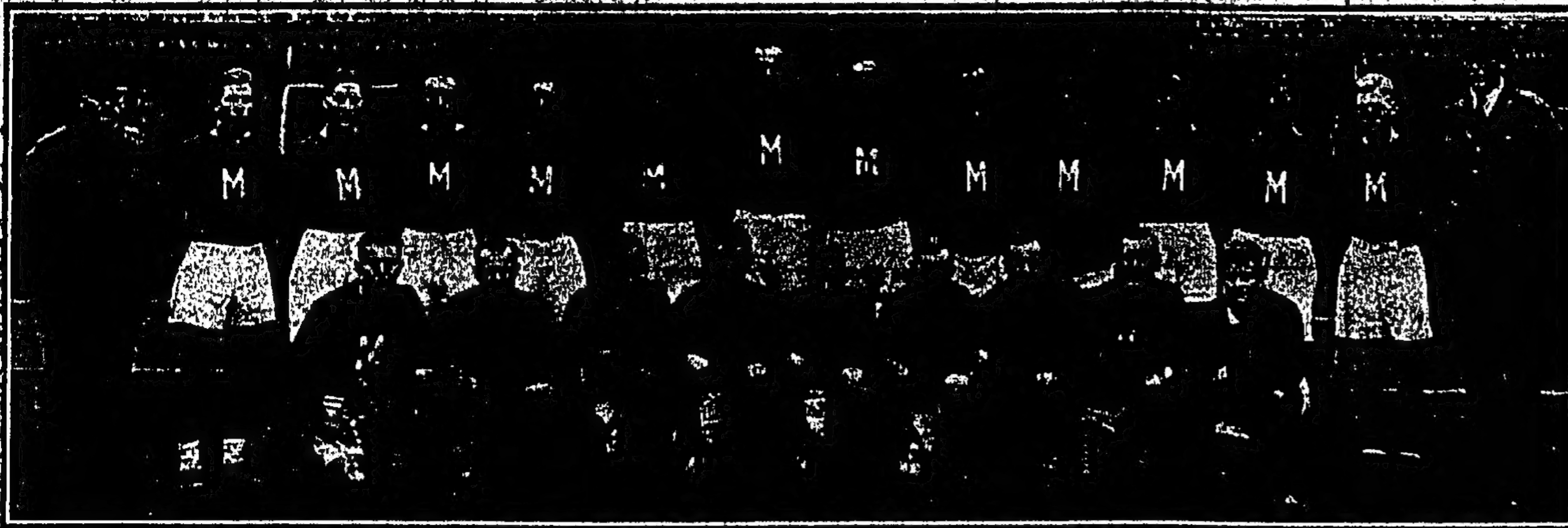
Sam Knows Adolph's Game

By Small

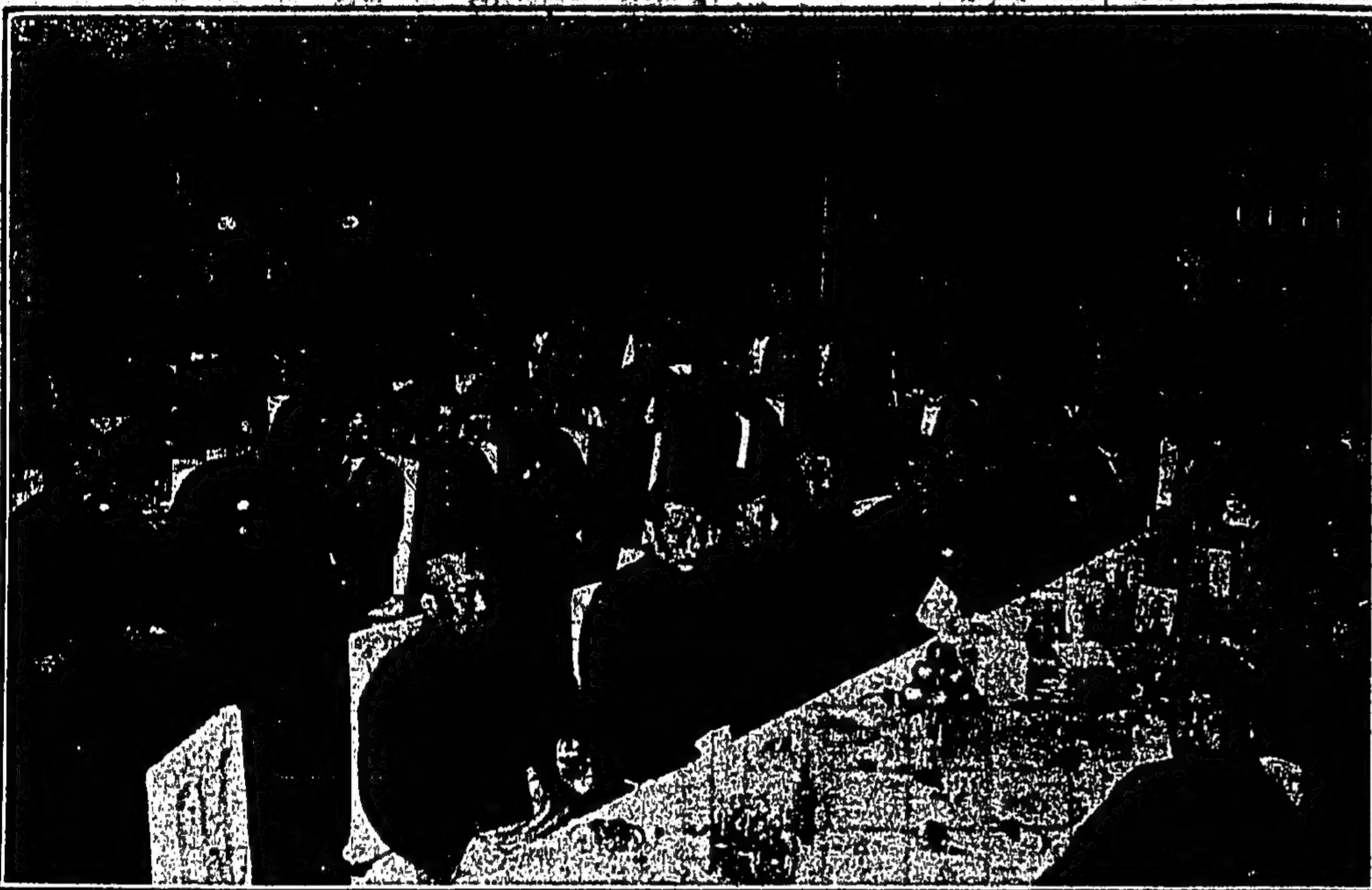


If you would see your
children grow stronger
each day—become
rosy, plump and
full of life—try
SCOTT'S Emulsion,
the mother's
friend! Ask for
SCOTT'S
EMULSION

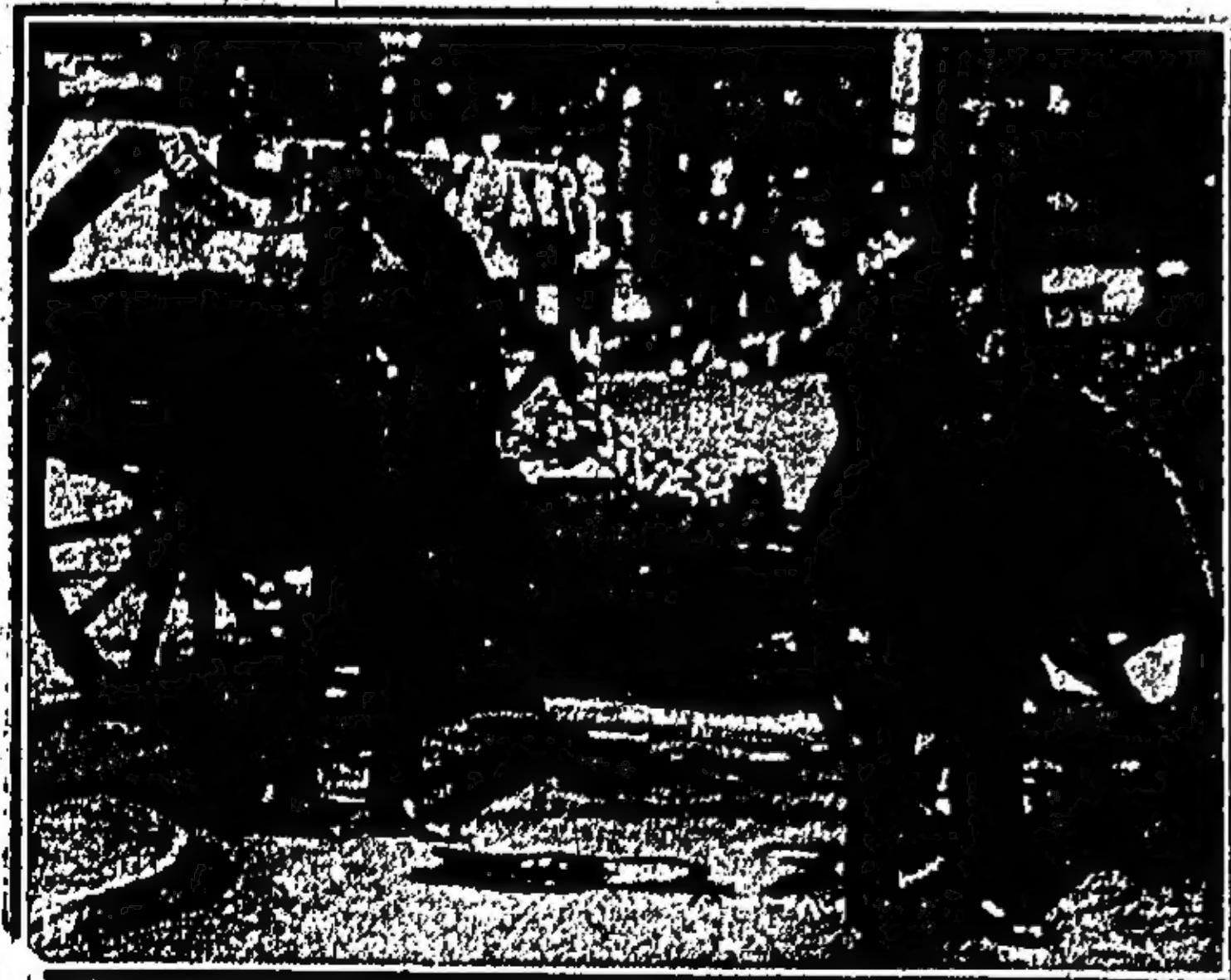




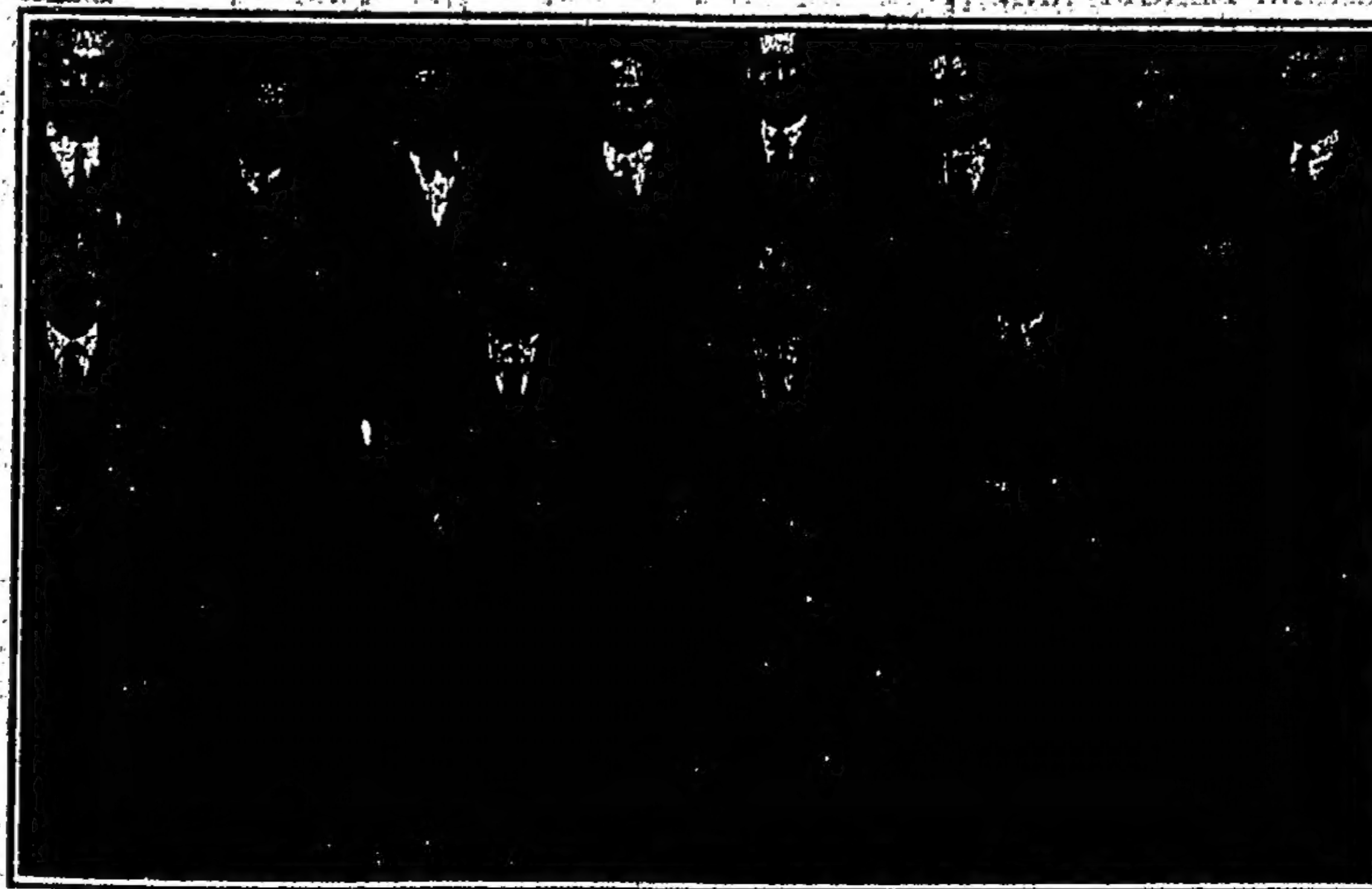
The rugby squad from the U. S. Marines in Tientsin, who recently visited Shanghai. Though comparatively new to the game they proved to be powerful and clever, having been well coached and trained by Lieut. Liversedge. Great interest was shown in their visit.



A large gathering of members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce, and the Chapel Chamber of Commerce was present at a tiffin given in honour of Mr. H. W. Lester, of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd. and former Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, prior to his departure from Shanghai. The principal speaker at the tiffin was Mr. S. S. Fung, President of the Chamber, who stressed Mr. Lester's efforts towards closer relations, between British and Chinese business men in Shanghai.



High military honours marked the funeral at Hungjao Road cemetery of the late Sub-Inspector John Crowley, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, who was accidentally killed after a raid on a kidnappers' base in Chapel as exclusively reported in the *Telegraph* at the time. Every branch of the Force was represented, while foreign defence forces sent detachments to march in the procession. The picture shows the gun carriage, carrying the coffin, proceeding up Bubbling Well Road. Lower picture shows comrades who acted as pall bearers.



Group photo taken to commemorate the success of the team which led in the recent Shanghai financial campaign conducted by members of the Y. M. C. A. with a total of 5,000 points. More than \$36,000 was collected during the drive. The winning team was led by Mr. Samuel K. Ing, manager of the Chow Tzu Kong Co., Ltd.



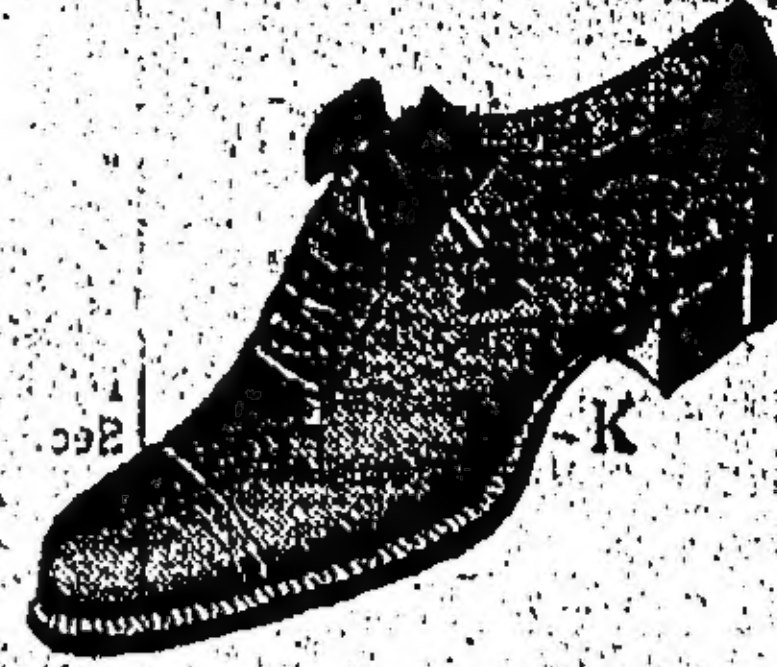
Captain Malcolm Campbell, the famous British racing motorist, who won the Wakefield Trophy by setting a new world's speed record of 206.9 miles per hour. The race took place on the Daytona Beach course, Florida.



George D. Haskell (above) won a verdict of \$3,000,000 from a jury in the Newark, N. J., federal court in his breach of contract suit against the estate of the late James B. Duke, multi-millionaire tobaccoist. Then he moved to have the court triple the award!

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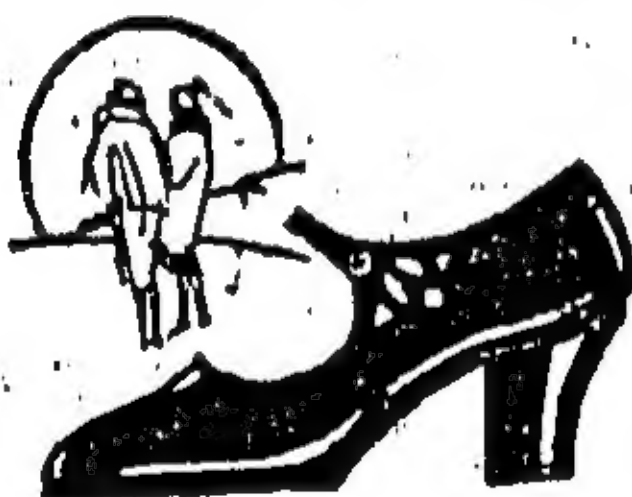
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A NOTABLE FILM.

"FLESH AND THE DEVIL"
COMING.

Another outstanding film shortly coming to the Queen's Theatre is "Flesh and the Devil," a picture adapted from "The Undying Past" by Herman Sudermann. John Gilbert, Greta Garbo and Lars Hanson share the honours in this remarkable story of Germany before the war. Greta Garbo already famous for her brilliant acting in "The Temptress," is seen in the role of a seductive modern Circe whose beauty and charm lure men to ruin. John Gilbert plays one of her lovers; and Lars Hanson the other—who marries her, to precipitate an extraordinarily dramatic situation.

The picture has been elaborately staged, with lavish reproductions of a Berlin railway station and buildings in Germany of the period. Besides a thrilling duel scene, the picture presents a daring church scene, where George Fawcett, as the old pastor, denounces the lovers. "Flesh and the Devil" is a picture that should create a deep impression in Hongkong.

"ON YOUR TOES."

REGINALD DENNY AT THE
QUEEN'S.

Reginald Denny is seen in a rather unusual role in "On Your Toes," now showing at the Queen's Theatre. The part which he takes is that of a young man who was brought up in childhood in ignorance of the fact that his father was a boxing champion. He becomes a dancing master, but through a series of amusing incidents he eventually finds his way into the ring and wins a big bout as well as the heart of a girl whom he loves. The story is slow in developing and we miss "the Denny smile" in it all the same, it is attractive and amusing, especially the part in which he gets his sparring partners to pretend to his grandmother that they are his dance pupils. The fight scene at the end is also most exciting.

There are other excellent features to the current programme, including a more than usually funny comedy.

SHIP SIGNALLING.

EAST FIGURES WELL IN
RETURNS.

Fleet Orders contain extracts from the quarterly returns of signalling between H. M. ships and merchant vessels, says a Home paper of March 1st.

First place among naval vessels in order of merit was taken by the Eighth Destroyer, Mollie, China Station, with 162 successful exercises. The Despatch, China Station, with 87 exercises, came second, and the Calliope, on troop service, was third with 80.

On the mercantile side first place was taken by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company with 198 successful exercises and two failures. The British India Steam Navigation Company was second with 121 exercises, and the Ellerman Lines third with 97, neither having any failures.

The man found dead in the Marne on Feb. 22 with a bullet through his heart has been identified as George Owe, of Robertson-street, London. He is stated to have lived in Paris since last August at the Boulevard St. Germain, and to have been engaged in journalism. His age was 43. So far as can be discovered he was not known to any of the British newspaper correspondents in Paris, nor to the British authorities there.

WOMAN'S WORLD
FOR OUR LAYD READERS.

Tennis Stars.

A RIVIERA PLAYGROUND.

Miss Eileen Bennett and Miss Betty Nuthall have decided to join forces in the forthcoming doubles tournament at Monte Carlo. They should be a difficult combination to defeat.

Young tennis players on the Riviera, however, have more to contend with than their opponents, the crowds, and the glare. They are subjected to the knowledge that large sums of money are gambled on their successes.

Just before the match with Miss Nuthall recently Miss Bennett was informed by a well-known friend that he had betted one hundred pounds on the result. Naturally this upset her considerably. Actually it is estimated that some thousands of pounds are wagered on each of the appearances in the tennis court of these two girls.

The new £500,000 sports club inaugurated at Monte Carlo, where Miss Bennett and Miss Nuthall will play, is a remarkable, almost futuristic, place, and the directors of the Gorman Ufa film company would have felt highly complacent if they had visited it as I did recently.

It is impossible to imagine anything more like the playing grounds of the supermen—as depicted in the film "Metropolis"—than this attempt to out Cannes from its position as the sports centre of the Riviera.

Imagine three gigantic terraces of tennis courts descending one below the other to the level of the blue Mediterranean, where the beginnings of a rubber beach await you.

Visualise the terra-cotta of the tennis courts divided from one another by massive pillars of ochre cement surmounted by trellis work coloured Egyptian blue, up which pedigree rambler roses are already being trained to climb. Visualise a long, low-slung club house in burnt umber—its windows picked out in peacock—designed in that 20th-century attempt of Palm Beach millionaires to imitate the Moorish style of architecture.

Picture, too, the terraces laid one upon another and resting on granite walls, the very stones of which are so symmetrically chosen and arranged that they look as though they had been brought one by one in Bond-street.

Enter the club house and look at the jade green ceiling, the black and white mosaic flooring, and the black-gold walls. Gaze out of the windows on the bright green turf, the dark green myrtle trees, and the fountain with its ornamentation of copper turtles as a centrepiece. Inspect the green rambler with their purple flowers growing up the sides of the granite terrace-walls. Enter the cocktail bar—now, opened—and order a "side-on" from the Dutch count who acts as bartender and who extends to you, as bona-fides, his card surmounted by a golden coronet.

Do all this and you will realise that truth is stranger than Hollywood.

CHARLES GRAVES.

The New Collar.

QUAINT FASHION FOR
EVENING WRAPS.

Long scarf-like collars hanging down at the back and reaching to the hem, decorate some of the newest and most distinctive evening wraps. Attached loosely on the shoulders by a few stitches, and otherwise left free, the decorative collar forms a sort of monk's hood with wing-like ends.

Sometimes this quaint new collar is made from the same material as the evening cloak itself, but the favourite idea is to have it in some contrasting colour. A shimmering gold tissue collar looked charming on a wrap of jade-green velvet, while at an important first night

Real Crowning Glory.

BRIDE'S UNUSUAL FASHION.

A much discussed wedding took place recently, when the bride wore her hair in two long plaits. It is only since the short hair vogue, however, that plaits have caused a sensation, for in 1903 a lady won a prize for hair six feet long. As she was only 5 ft. 4 ins., her hair was eight inches longer than herself. She declared that no one had ever suspected that her hair was unusually long, and that she wore it wound tightly around her head.

The Empress Elizabeth had wonderful hair, but she employed a woman hairdresser, and would never allow anyone to see it. Her sister, however, the Queen of Naples, was justly proud of her tresses, which reached the ground all around her, like a cloak. She once sent for a

Seen at the Beaux Arts Ball.



At New York's annual Beaux Arts Ball Mrs. Don Morrison Kelley (left) and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney appeared as pictured above. Mrs. Kelley's role of Marguerite de Provence in an episode entitled "The Last Crusade" called for her richly embroidered 13th century costume. And Mrs. Whitney made a remarkable barbarian in a red and gold Tunisian outfit.

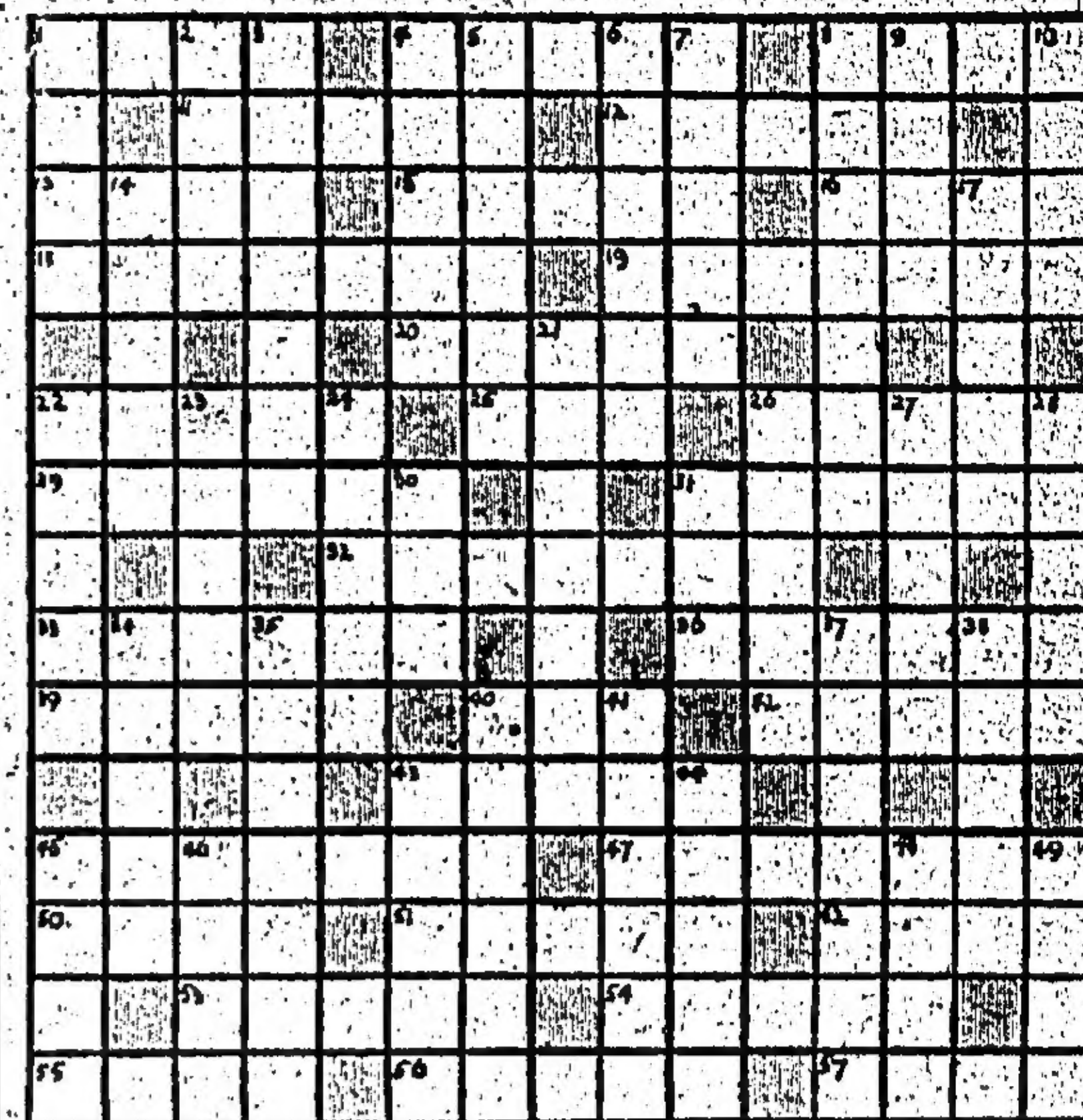
recently everyone was admiring a silver brocade coat with a collar of this type in pink and black embossed velvet.

Fur is also used. Ermine looks charming on a black satin wrap intended for an older woman, while an evening coat in rose or beige velvet, with one of these hanging collars in grey squirrel would be attractive for the young girl just going to her first grown-up parties. Brocade wraps show chignon collars, and these have a fairy-like effect. In this case the long strip of material used for the collar has to be extremely wide, for the whole appearance would be spoiled if the collar appeared at all thin or scanty.

famous hairdresser to design a new style for her. He fashioned her hair into a crown of plaits and ordered tortoiseshell hairpins to be made. She wore her hair in this style for a long time, and consequently it became very popular.

The longest hair, however, was owned by a German woman. Five men could hold it with both hands without jostling one another, and it measured eight and a half feet long. When plaited it was a magnificent rope, thick and curling at the ends. The owner proudly state that she had never used any preparation for promoting hair growth; that her hair had grown after being cropped short after an illness; and that her daughter, who was then seventeen, possessed hair almost as long.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.

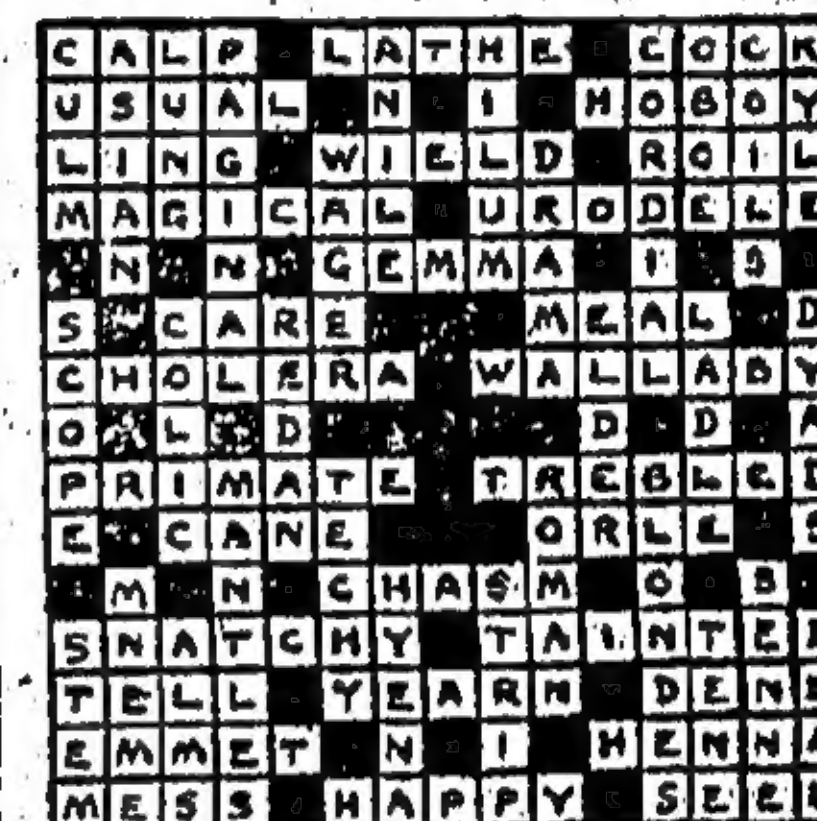


Across.
1 Road-left.
4 Oriental dish of mutton.
8 Steady.
11 Ire.
12 Species of hickory.
13 Magnesian laminated mineral.
15 Northern constellation.
16 Prevailing.
18 Approve.
19 Delighted.
20 Acclamation.
22 Boy's name.
25 It is (Contr).
26 Coarse woollen stuff.
29 Glides.
31 Think over.
32 Belonging to the fern family.
38 Lazy fellow.
39 Having a bushy form.
40 Spike of corn.
42 Satisfied.
43 Greek.
46 Not to be found.
47 Diseased (Grasses).
50 Continent.
51 Large house.
52 Number.
53 Large knife.
54 Remove blemishes from.
55 Love to excess.
56 Coarse grasses.
57 Breezy.

Down.
1 Indian substance resembling hemp.
2 Without hair.
3 Called for again.
4 Stop.
5 Raise.
6 Musical works.
7 Inclose.
8 Moveable house.
9 Shrub from which Indigo is made.

10 Reward.
14 Spiritual being.
17 Ravel out.
21 Belonging to the lowest limit.
22 Sacred song.
23 Sun (Poet).
24 Impulse.
27 Round mass of medicine.
28 Fool.
29 Wandered from the path.
30 Title of respect.
31 Walk softly.
34 Fertile spot in a desert.
35 Leave alone.
37 Virgin Mary.
38 Number.
40 Mechanical instrument.
41 Staggered.
43 Alloy of nickel and steel.
44 Public conveyances.
46 Girl.
46 Stay (Scott law).
48 Action of the sea.
49 Challenge.

Yesterday's Solution.



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By Blosser



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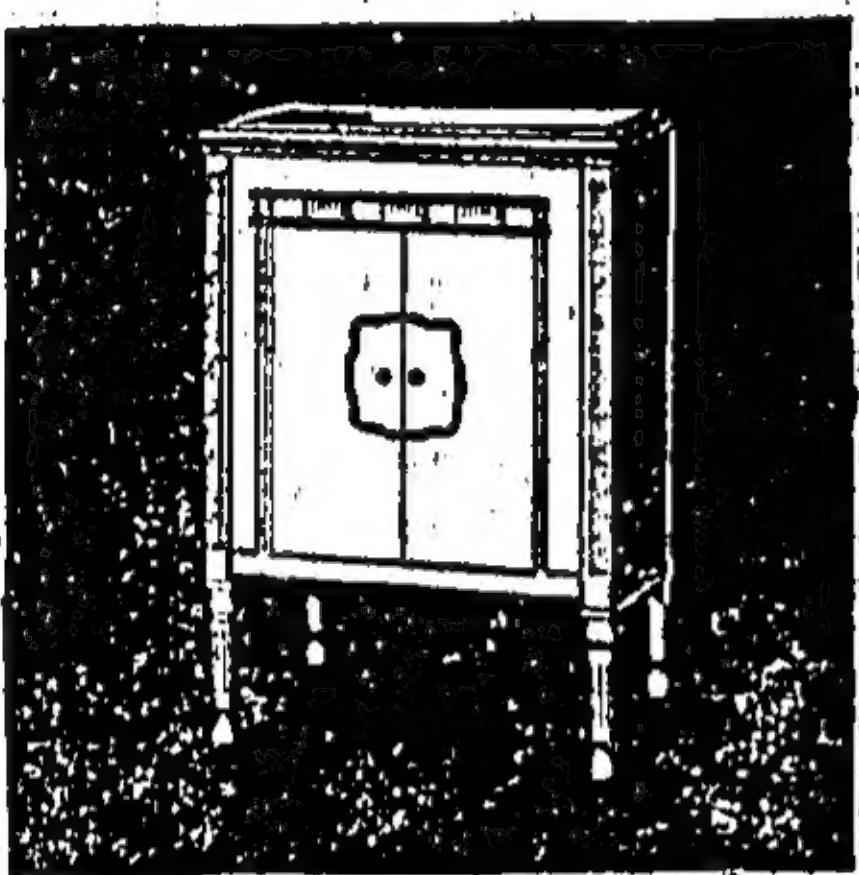
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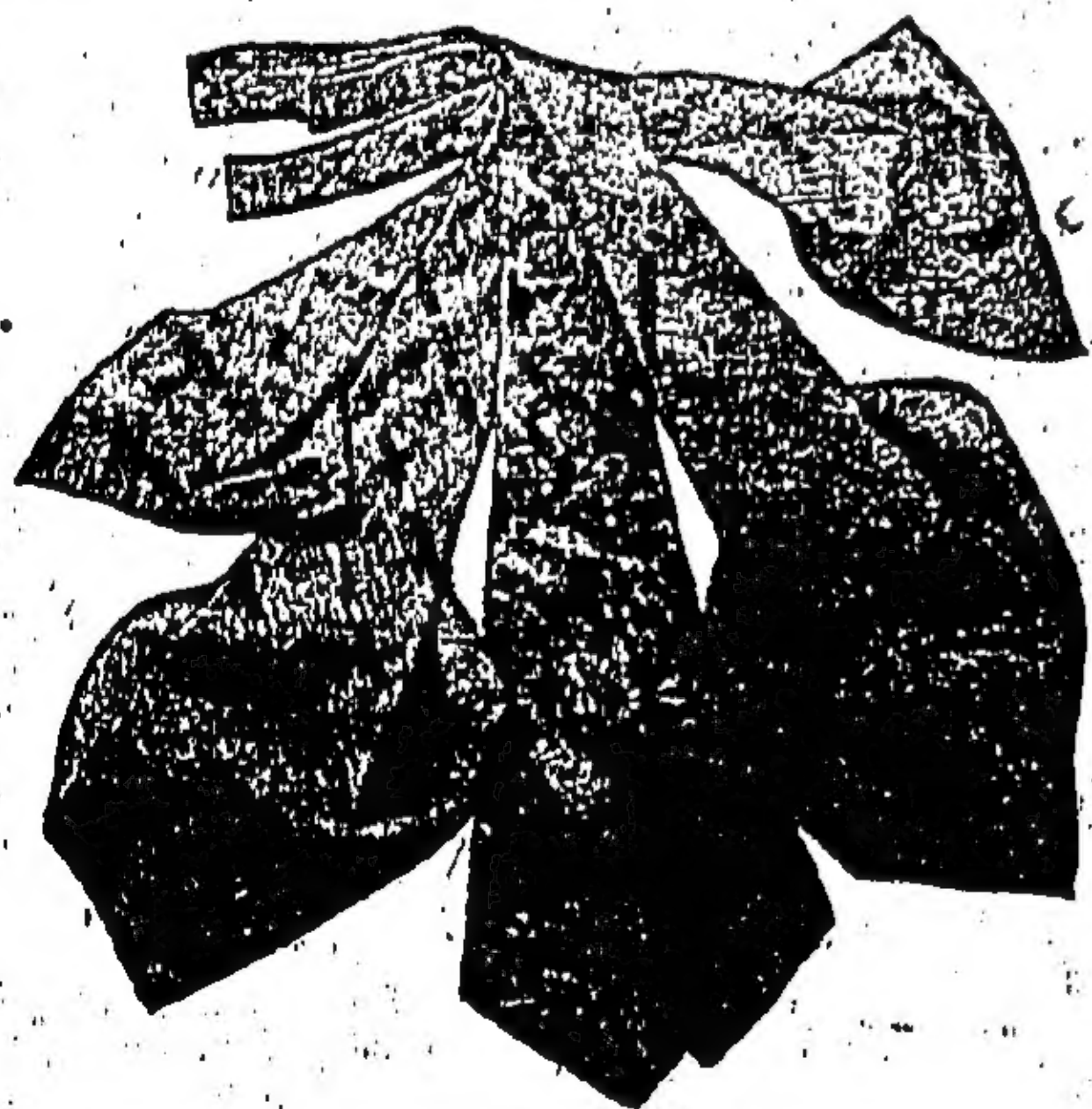
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16/19 CONNAUGHT ROAD, C.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1928.

THE SOVIET AND CHINA.

Russia has bluntly turned down the Japanese proposal that she should join with the other Powers in their decision with regard to banning the importation of arms into China. The reply sent by M. Chicherin is thoroughly typical of Soviet policy. Whilst the Soviet Government declines to join in the movement, it reiterates that it has no intention of importing arms into China. If the facts to the contrary were not so well known, it might be assumed that Russia has never sent a scrap of war material into China, but, unfortunately for her, there is ample evidence that she has been the principal factor in rendering the Arms Embargo Agreement ineffective. Under that Agreement, the Powers resolved to restrain their subjects from exporting to China arms and munitions of war, or material designed for their manufacture, until the establishment of a Government whose authority should be recognised throughout the whole country. The signatories have been at great pains to secure the observance of that Agreement, but Russia has never subscribed to it—what is worse, she has flooded the country with arms and munitions. Under the active direction of the Soviet Government, the Nationalist Armies in particular have been supplied with all manner of war material, totaling in value millions of roubles. As the documents seized in the Russian Legation at Peking showed, the consignments furnished to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and the former Canton armies included field-guns, machine-guns, rifles, revolvers, flame-throwers, incendiary bombs, chemical shells, hand-grenades and every conceivable type of war material. And yet M. Chicherin now has the temerity to "reiterate" that Russia has no intention of importing arms into China!

Then, again, when we come to examine M. Chicherin's denials of persecution of Chinese in Soviet territory, it is evident that he protests too much to be believed. True, he says, "measures of repression" have been taken against criminal elements, speculators in currency and opium smugglers, but that is all. What these measures are, he does not indicate. Chinese living in Soviet territory, he asserts, enjoy the same rights as do

the subjects of other Powers. Possibly they did so until the Chinese at home became convinced of the true meaning of the Soviet policy towards their country, since when they have had a very thin time. We have all read of the anti-Chinese outbreaks in Moscow, and some interesting sidelights on Russia's attitude towards the Chinese within her gates were recently provided in the revelations made by a Chinese "comrade" who went with a party of students to the Soviet capital. His disclosures were made in documents seized in Canton in the recent anti-Red raids. He showed that discrimination is shown against the Chinese even to the extent of excluding them from the Communist Party and that in the factories in which so many of them work the rate of pay laid down is much lower than that for Russians and Japanese. "They preach equality," says this now-enlightened Comrade, "but it is all a bluff." Even in their political opinions, he declares, the Chinese in Russia are oppressed, for if they do not profess allegiance to the Left Wing of the Kuomintang, they are dealt with as reactionaries. We could go on citing other respects in which the Chinese who have gone to Russia, in the firm belief that they were going amongst friends who would treat them on a basis of equality, have become disillusioned; but it is not necessary to stress the point. The outstanding fact is that Russia, of all the Powers, is least amongst China's friends, and that the Chinese now realise that point quite well.

Unemployment in U.S.A.

So accustomed are we to surveying the evidences of America's material prosperity, that it is startling to learn that unemployment is creating a problem almost as acute as that being faced in Great Britain. The depression must have been advancing for some time, for an official admission that at least 1,800,000 cannot obtain employment, and we suppose recognition of the ill-omen has been postponed in deference to the American temperament, which is inclined to ignore unpleasant facts when a brighter picture can be produced elsewhere. America has no social policy for such an emergency, but we may now see the foundations laid. Mr. Davis, the Secretary of Labour, is inclined to pooh-pooh the idea of the severity of the situation, offering the employed figures as an indication that the shrinkage in employment has not been great since 1925, but the stress has been of some months' duration, and the outlook is obviously perplexing America. The instalment system of purchase, a business stimulant practised more in the United States than in any other country in the world, which enables a man to buy to-day with the wages he has still to earn, is likely to be the first orphan of the coming storm. If, indeed, the present critical situation develops to such a height. The chief trouble, however, will not be direct losses now, but the hesitation which will naturally ensue relative to both dealers and their customers. Any loss of confidence is likely to intensify the problem of the unemployed.

The Yale Verdict.

Yale University students having, apparently, engaged themselves in deep meditation on a subject of vital importance, the nomination of the "biggest man in the world," have cast their votes in favour of Colonel Charles Lindbergh, with Signor Mussolini, of Italy, a close second. We are afraid Rome will feel very shocked about this, but we trust Mr. Duce will realise that a certain amount of bias may exist in the Yale campus. We can fully understand the Fascist champion, who has said so much to prove the great good he has done for his country, feeling a trifle peeved, but he may find an appealing factor in the indication that even Henry Ford is among the "also runs" in the estimation of the youths of Yale. We are afraid that there is a suggestion of hero-worship in the decision, for it will be remembered that Lindbergh was the first airman to fly the Atlantic single-handed, while recently he engaged in a "good-will" flight round South America. The first was a brilliant feat, and in the second he is credited at Washington as being a diplomat of a new order. However, Yale has spoken and the verdict cannot be revoked. Readers who question the importance are asked to bear in mind the fact that Reuters cabled the news yesterday.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN REMAIN IN BUSINESS AFTER THEY HAVE MADE FORTUNES BECAUSE THEY HAVE FORGOTTEN HOW TO DO ANYTHING ELSE.—B. B. Price.

A Chinese case of typhoid was notified yesterday.

The P. and O. s.s. Mantua is due here from Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Friday.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvenue, from Home, Straits and Philippines ports, is due here on April 2nd.

Mrs. A. Morris is to distribute the prizes to students of the Dockside English School at Hop Yat Hall, Bonham Road, on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. David Grimmond Gow will act as Secretary of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., during the absence from the Colony of Mr. E. L. Hosie.

No further news has been received of the s.s. Sanning, reported to be aground at Taipei Sha, except that she is still hard and fast ashore, with slight prospect of immediate refloating.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Empress of Asia to-day were Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Archibald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, Mr. E. L. Hosie, Mr. H. W. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pentycross and Mr. R. R. Roxburgh.

Mr. David Keswick, whose forthcoming marriage to Miss Nony Pease, daughter of the late Colonel Pease, of Haleswood, was recently announced, is the son of Major Henry Keswick, a member of the firm of Jardine Matheson and Co. His fiancée belongs to one of the best-known families in Yorkshire.

A change took place on Feb. 29 in the post of Naval Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence, when Commander the Hon. C. P. Hermon-Addge, D.S.C., left to become commander of the Despatch, and was succeeded by Commander Lohen E. H. Maund, whose last service was as second-in-command of the cruiser Curlew in China.

NANKING COUNCIL MEETING.

NEW COMMISSIONERS ARE APPOINTED.

Shanghai, Mar. 28. At its regular session yesterday, the Central Political Council in Nanking decided to increase the number of Commissioners of the Military Council by appointing the following:—Generals Li Ching-shan, Ma Chih, Chiang Hung-yu, Shih Ching-ling, Ma Hung-ping, Ma Hung-kwei and Meng Chih-chung. It was also decided to pass regulations governing the formation of the Ministries of Interior, Labour and Agriculture, and the Auditing Board and the Board of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs.

Mr. H. H. Kung, a brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, took up his office yesterday afternoon as Minister of Labour and Industries. General Tan Yen-hai officiated at the ceremony, which was largely attended.—Nam Chung Pao.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, Mar. 27.
Paris	124
Geneva	25.33
Berlin	20.41
Cairo	18.26
Helsingfors	103.4
Athens	86.94
Buenos Aires	47.2/82
Hongkong	2/0 1/2
New York	4.88 1/2
Amsterdam	12.12
Stockholm	18.18
Vienna	34.605
Madrid	29.10
Bucharest	7.85
Bombay	1/6 3/4
Yokohama	1/11 9/16
Brussels	34.99
Milan	12.40
Copenhagen	16.11/16
Oslo	2 1/4
Rio	6.15/64
Shanghai	20.5/10
Silver (spot)	20.5/10
Silver (forward)	20 1/2

A crown of the Virgin and a gold necklace with other relics valued at two hundred thousand francs (£1,500) have been stolen from a church near Mulhouse.

A PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

PLAINTIFF TOLD TO GET ADVICE.

In the Summary Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Wood, Chung Kin, of 60c, Praya East, sued Pang Chau, of 118, Praya East, for \$748.63 being balance due upon the dissolution of the Chau Hing "transportation firm." The plaintiff conducted his own case. Mr. E. el Arculli defended.

The action was in respect of the alleged debt in connection with which Pang Chau claimed that he was prevented from leaving the premises of the South China Trade Protection Association as a result of which he sued C. M. Houghton, Suen Kam-shun (alias Suen Sui-fong) and L. E. Haynes for damages for wrongful arrest.

The plaintiff said that he was formerly in partnership with the defendant in the Chau Hing firm. The partnership was formed in April, 1927, and the business was started on May 31st of the same year. There were four partners in all, but the firm was no longer in existence. The partnership had never been dissolved.

Plaintiff continued that on September 7th the defendant sold a motor truck because he said it was impossible to get the particular tyres required for that type of vehicle, but he said he would buy another one.

In reply to Mr. Arculli, plaintiff said he considered the books were very unsatisfactory, but when Mr. Arculli suggested that if the accounts were wrong the claim would be wrong, plaintiff explained that he was suing, as a partner, in regard to the money obtained from the sale of the truck.

Plaintiff went on to say that he had previously sued Pang Chau before Mr. Justice Wood, when he understood that his Lordship considered the amount claimed to be too much and that he (plaintiff) was only entitled to receive \$687.25.

His Lordship referred to his records and remarked that on that occasion he non-suited the plaintiff.

His Lordship remarked that it appeared as though the partnership was still subsisting and had not been dissolved. In that case, the claim failed.

Mr. Arculli agreed and said that, even if that were not so, he would submit that the accounts were so unsatisfactory that the claim could not succeed.

His Lordship said he would again non-suit the plaintiff with costs without prejudice, and told him that he was in the same position as he was before. He advised the plaintiff to obtain proper advice before taking any more steps.

The plaintiff then remarked that he wanted to sue the defendant again, and his Lordship replied "All right."

RIGHT TO CONTEST EVIDENCE.

DEFENDANT GIVEN NO REASONABLE CHANCE.

A fowl of a roast pork dealer of No. 565, Shanghai Street appeared before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, on charges of slaughtering swine in a place other than the Slaughter House and with possession of two carcasses unfit for human consumption.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for the defendant and admitted the first charge, remarking that the defendant had only been carrying out the orders of his master. Regarding the second count Mr. d'Almada said defendant had no opportunity of having the pigs examined by his own veterinary surgeon and could not therefore have known that the pork was unwholesome.

Mr. Reidy, assistant Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, said that as far as he knew, defendant had every opportunity to examine the pigs. They were taken to the Ma Tau Kok Slaughter House on Saturday last.

Mr. d'Almada replied that the defendant was then in gaol, and further remarked that if a charge had been brought against defendant when the pigs were taken away, he would have asked for an opportunity for examination by his own adviser.

Mr. Reidy, in reply to his Worship, said that there were five pigs on the defendant's premises and of these two had died from natural causes.

His Worship: Can you show he actually knew these two pigs were on the premises?

Mr. Reidy: He must have known.

On the first charge his Worship imposed a fine of \$25, remarking that he was taking into consideration the fact that the defendant was acting under his master's orders.

Mr. Reidy after consultation with Mr. d'Almada, asked leave to withdraw the second charge.

The Very Idea!

An Aberdonian was on a visit to London, and ordered a first-class lunch at a West End restaurant.

He was charged 7s. 6d., and was staggered at the sum.

"What!" he said, "7s. 6d. for a lunch? I can get the same thing in Aberdeen for 2s."

He paid, however, but gave no tip.

"Remember the poor waiter," said the attendant.

"You may be sure I will," said the man from the Granite City; "I'll remember you all the days of my life!"

One rarely hears of a dishonest blacksmith, I read.

Under a spread chestnut tree (Of course, you know the rest).

About the blacksmith and all those sparks, With which the urchins had such larks,

And you've gathered, from subsequent remarks, He was one of the very best.

But it's good to be reassured that he Has stuck to his guns like glue,

Though times have changed and years have flown, For "G.O.D." he's widely known.

And he merely asks for what's his own— Remitted as soon as due.

Two of a new variety of rabbits, called "sable rabbits," were on view at a Minehead (Somerset) show recently.

Mr. G. A. Drake, one of the judges, said it was impossible to distinguish their fur from real sable, and two-months-old rabbits were being sold for six guineas each.

Solicitor at Bow County Court: You had a friend drinking with you? Man: No, my wife.

Wife: At Acton, of a neighbour: I don't see why he wants to provoke my husband.

Nervous Nottingham witness: This man lives in workshops, your lodging.

Motorist at Willesden, summoned for exceeding the speed limit: I can pull up my motor-car in thirty yards. Magistrate: Poor consolation to me if I am knocked down in twenty.

Chairman at Feltham: Was the assault under provocation? Man: No, sir. It was under the influence of drink.

In the magazine of the Orley Farm Preparatory School, Harrow, appear the following "howlers" perpetrated by boys at the school:—

Ovid wrote a poem called the Medea, which was lost fortunately. The first Roman sent to Britain was very cross with the English people for not being Christians.

The Synod of Whitby was about what shape the tonsil on the priest's head should be cut.

The Ballot Act said that all voting must be done by voting. Marsupials are poached animals. A watershed is where water is kept.

An isthmus is a bit of land that juts inland.

The reading public is tired of the high brow, says Gilbert Frankau, who has come back to London after two years in the United States. Therefore, his next book is not to be devoted to the West End. The heroine is a tobaccoist's daughter, and the story starts in Sydney, Australia, and ends in New York.

A Scottish youth, now resident in England, married an English lady, and shortly afterwards came on a visit to a bachelor uncle in Scotland.

At dinner that evening the uncle said to his nephew—"Aye, an' ye've gotten a wife, Peter?"

"Yes, uncle."

"An' is she makin' ye a guid housewife?"

"What do you mean, uncle?"

"Can she sew on a button, make yer meat ready, or dae any housework?"

"No, uncle, the maid does that, but she's got a beautiful voice. She's really a splendid singer."

"Mun, Peter, wad a canary no hae beir cheaper?"

If a child is allowed a run on sugar he is not likely to abuse it.—Sir D. Humphrey Rolleston.

I do not think a weak British Navy would contribute to the peace of the world.—Mr. W. C. Bridgeman.

The difference between a tip and a bribe is often very thin.—Sir Leonard Dunning (Inspector of Constabulary).

Politicians are not the only pebbles on the beach. It is the man in the street who counts.—Sir Granville Byrle.

For a foreign people the Americans are about the best sort of cousins we can go among.—Mr. H. Wickham Stead.

There is no greater danger in political work than a feeling of over-confidence based on past successes.—Mr. Baldwin.

**HABEAS CORPUS
APPEAL.****ECHO OF EXTRADITION
CASE.****THE LEGAL POSITION ARGUED
IN COURT.****MAGISTRATE'S DUTY.**

In the Supreme Court this morning, before Mr. Justice Wood, a habeas corpus application concerning Un Kin and Un Fat was commenced when Mr. Somerset Fitzroy, instructed by Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith, argued, on behalf of the Crown, that the men, who were held on an extradition warrant, should be sent back to Canton where they are wanted in connection with various crimes. Mr. Hin Shing-lo, instructed by Messrs. Lee and Russ, appeared for the prisoners to argue that the prisoners should have been discharged by the magistrate and could not be sent back to Canton.

The application arises out of a case heard by Mr. E. L. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy in connection with extradition proceedings when it was stated that the men were wanted in Canton for an alleged attempt to murder the chief of the Man Tuen (People's Volunteer Corps) at Soon Un village in the Tung Koon district. They were committed to prison for 15 days to await the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor and they were given leave to apply for an appeal in the Supreme Court if they wished.

Correct Procedure.

Referring to the procedure in the case, Mr. Fitzroy said it was entirely in accord with that laid down by authorities. He merely brought that before his Lordship's notice to show that all the grounds that were to be raised should be set out, and neither the judge nor counsel should have to answer grounds which did not appear in the application or affidavits of the rule nisi.

Mr. Hin Shing-lo said he accepted that position.

Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said that with regard to the position of the Crown in the case, he would refer his Lordship to Hongkong Law Reports, Vol. 7, Page 39, where the Chief Justice had spoken words to the effect that the Crown had no interest, one way or another, except to see that the treaties with a foreign Power and the law were carried out. The grounds were only those by which the Treaty obligations of Great Britain were fulfilled and they should put the case most judiciously on behalf of a foreign Government. Mr. Fitzroy added that he accepted that view.

Dealing with the facts of the case, Mr. Fitzroy said that first of all a warrant was issued under the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, and that being a Magistrate's warrant, it was issued on January 21st this year, and was a warrant of arrest without the order of the Governor.

Extradition Methods.

The Ordinance provided certain methods of dealing with a person whose extradition was asked for, and there were two distinct ways in which it might be done. It could be done by an order issued by the Governor, in which case the magistrate issued a warrant. It might be necessary, and very often was necessary, in order to prevent a person who had come into the Colony of getting away again before there was a chance of an application being made by a foreign Government in order to effect his arrest. The sections commented Mr. Fitzroy, followed the Home Act Section 6 dealt with a requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who was suspected of being in the Colony. When a request was made to the Governor by a Chinese Authority, he could signify to the magistrate that the request had been made and order him to issue a warrant. An alternative method was provided that a magistrate might also issue a warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive criminal on such information or complaint which would, in his opinion, justify the issuing of a warrant if the crime had been committed in the Colony.

In the present case, continued Mr. Fitzroy, the warrant was issued on January 21st before any order had been made by the Governor. The question had not been raised on the various grounds submitted as to what the magistrate's duty was.

Magistrate's Duty.

Mr. Hin Shing-lo, at this point, referred to a paragraph in the grounds of appeal referring to the fact that the fugitives had been in custody since September 17th and should have been discharged by the magistrate. Mr. Hin Shing-lo added that on that ground he proposed to go into the question as to whether, at a certain stage of the case, the magistrate had, in fact, discharged his duty satisfactorily.

(Continued on Page 11.)

**AID FOR IRONSIDE
ARMY.****LI CHAI-SUM SAID TO HAVE
PROMISED MONEY.****CHINESE SURPRISED.**

Shanghai, Mar. 28. It has surprised many Chinese here to learn that Marshal Li Chai-sum has just had a meeting with General Mao Pei-nan, the commander of the "Ironsides" Army and has agreed to grant financial support to the "Ironsides" Army now in Nanking.

When Marshal Li arrived in Nanking, there was considerable speculation as to what the attitude of the Marshal would be towards the Ironsides leaders, by whom he was thrown out of power in the coup at Canton and who, later, went to Nanking to join Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

It appears that through the influence of Marshal Chiang, a friendly meeting between Marshal Li and the "Ironsides" commander, General Mao Pei-nan, was arranged, and this took place yesterday afternoon at the Army Headquarters. General Chan Ming-shui and several other prominent commanders were also at the meeting, which lasted for an hour. The conversations were of a most friendly character.

General Mao explained to Marshal Li that the "Ironsides" Army was still 38,000 strong, but since leaving Canton they had experienced difficulty in obtaining any financial support. He asked, as this Army had been part of Marshal Li's force in the past, whether it was possible for him to grant some financial assistance from Kwangtung.

Marshal Li agreed to the request and assured General Mao that upon his return to Canton he would try to raise some money for the "Ironsides" Army, saying a remittance would be forthcoming in about two months' time.

The "Ironsides" Army is said to be at present stationed in Nanking and along the Yangtze between Nanking and Kukiang—Nan Chung Pao.

**NANKING-CANTON
AGREEMENT.****THREE ARMIES TO REMAIN IN
KWANGTUNG.****LI CHAI-SUM LEAVING.**

Semi-official reports state that a satisfactory understanding has been reached between Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Nanking Nationalist Government, and Marshal Li Chai-sum.

The scheme placed before Chiang Kai-shek, that the 4th Army, under General Chan Chai-long, the 5th Army, under General Hsu King-tong, and the 11th Army, under Chan Ming-shui, will remain in Kwangtung and will not join the Northern Expedition has been accepted, on condition that other troops in Kwangtung, those belonging to Generals Fan Shek-sang and Hsu Che-jui, will be sent North as soon as possible.

The Nanking Government has requested Kwangtung to contribute to the war expenses, but it is stated that since, following the Communist outbreak in Canton in December, Nanking failed to keep a promise to pay \$3,000,000 to Canton for reconstruction purposes, Kwangtung now suggests that that sum be regarded as the contribution of Kwangtung towards the Northern war expenses.

Marshal Li Returning.

It is said that Marshal Li Chai-sum will leave Shanghai to-day or to-morrow for Canton, but it is doubtful if he will be accompanied by General Chan Ming-shui, who is reliably reported to have proceeded to Hankow to confer with General Cheng Chien. General Chan's return to the South may be considerably delayed.

**H.M.S. AMBROSE OFF
TO ENGLAND.****LEAVES WITH SUBMARINES
THIS MORNING.**

H. M. S. Ambrose, accompanied by a flotilla of six submarines left for England to-day, the contingent departing at about 10.30 a.m.

The crews of the departing name craft were accorded a hearty send-off by the men of other warships in port, large numbers of crackers being fired.

The submarines which sailed with H.M.S. Ambrose, were the L1, L2, L4, L5, L7 and L8. The mother ship has been over eight years in the Far East and her departure removes a very familiar sight in Hongkong Harbour. The Ambrose is commanded by Commander A. Poland.

**SHARE COLLAPSE
IN NEW YORK.****DELUGE OF SELLING
ORDERS.****MARKET HIT BY ALARM AFTER
EARLY PRICE FALL.****TREMENDOUS LOSSES.**

New York, Mar. 27. After the wild speculation and soaring prices of the past few days, a collapse came this morning with startling suddenness soon after the opening of the Stock Exchange.

A flood of selling orders set the market on the downward run, and leading issues descended from \$1 to \$18 per share within a brief period of time.

General Motors which have risen by nearly \$60 in the course of three weeks, plunged from \$138 to \$130 in the first hour, while Montgomery and Ward shares, Sears and Roebuck's, and Dupont's were among others which tumbled at least ten points.

Amazing Scenes.

Scenes during the morning were the most amazing ever seen in the history of the New York exchange. Over two million shares were sold in the first two hours and the brokers were so swamped with orders that the machinery was almost unable to cope with the rush of business.

The trouble started when the first transaction on General Motors showed a decline on yesterday's closing price. The news was telegraphed all over the country and caused alarm among the speculators.

"Bears" Desperate.

It was followed almost immediately by a deluge of selling orders, partly on behalf of the "bears" desperate to recover some of their enormous losses and partly on behalf of the traders anxious to cash some of their paper profits.

Trading in General Motors stock was enormous. Two lots, consecutive transactions, of the hundreds recorded as sales round about \$185 were of 29,500 shares and 32,000 shares respectively, each representing a turnover of over \$5,000,000.

Steadies Up.

Later, as the day wore on there was a gradual recovery on the Stock Market, and General Motors and other speculative descriptions rallying during the afternoon and at the close of the day were fairly steady.

Sales during the day totalled 4,891,000, a new high record.—*Router's American Service.*

Mr. A. P. F. Chapman, the famous cricketer, who captained the Test Team in the memorable 1926 season when the "Ashes" were recaptured from Australia, has received an important appointment with Messrs. James Buchanan and Co., Ltd., the whiskey distillers.

**NEW PUBLIC MONEY
VOTES.****BANISHEES COSTING COLONY
BIG SUMS.****VOLUNTEER GRANTS.**

Supplementary expenditure totalling \$9,725 is to be placed before the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council for consideration at its next meeting. The items are detailed below:

Money for Volunteers.

Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps:—Ammunition, \$5,700.00. The bill for the ammunition received from England was not received during 1927 and the cost therefore falls on this year's funds. The vote of \$5,700 is in the nature of a revote of the 1927 unexpended balance.

Special Expenditure: Range Finder, \$200.

\$400 was provided, but the sum asked is additional.

The excess is accounted for by the actual cost of the article being considerably in excess of the estimated cost, based upon the only price list available locally which proved to be incorrect.

Equipment and Upkeep of Arms, \$136.00.

Provision made in 1927 Estimates for this sub-head is \$3,000, and the excess is accounted for by charges made by Crown Agents over the estimated cost of Arms purchased.

King's College.

Clothing, etc. for additional coolies at King's College, \$350.00. This is the first year King's College has been functioning in all stages as a first grade school.

Last year it was in the hands of the military authorities and it was not possible then to foresee in detail what staff of servants would be necessary to maintain the building in such a condition of cleanliness and order as is desirable in any public building, especially in schools, where the inculcation of hygienic precepts should be seconded by the example of environment. The present staff has been found inadequate and the provision of additional servants involves further expenditure for clothing which forms part of the remuneration of this class of officer.

The above is to be met from savings.

More Banishees.

Police Force:—19 passages, \$3,340.00.

To cover excess expenditure incurred on the vote of \$95,000 during the year 1927. The excess is due to the large number of passages required for Indian recruits and local banishees in excess of the number estimated for (94 Indian recruits and 328 banishees in excess of average yearly estimate). The above is to be met from savings under Rations for Indian Police.

Ethel Teresa O'Donnell, aged nine, of Brockhurst, Hants, was knocked down at Lymington and killed by a motor-car which was passing through the child's playground to reach a garage.

**SERIOUS AMOY
INCIDENTS.****JAPANESE CONSULATE
STONED.****STRONG APPEAL MADE TO THE
TOKYO GOVERNMENT.****MASS MEETING HELD.**

Amoy, Mar. 23. The anti-Japanese agitation here is assuming serious proportions. Japanese residents held a mass meeting a few days ago to consider measures to remedy the situation. As a result, a telegram was despatched in their joint names to the Japanese Government, asking it to make strong representations to the Nanking Government to stop the anti-Japanese agitation in Amoy.

Consulate Motor-boat Fired At.

"Anti-Japanese movement" is being unreasonably conducted by Chinese here as a protest against the arrest of Koreans by the police of the Japanese Consulate. Chinese pickets are not only interrupting Japanese communication by water, but even fired at the Japanese Consulate's motor-boat flying a Japanese national flag. Such unlawful acts on the part of Chinese are intolerable.

"If the situation be allowed to take its own course, the lives and property of the Japanese residents will be jeopardized, all business transactions be stopped, and finally Japanese residents will be compelled to leave this city."

Appeal For Action.

"We, the Japanese residents in Amoy, therefore request our Government to take the matter up with the Chinese authorities at Nanking in order to end the anti-Japanese agitation here."

As planned by the Chinese agitators, a general strike was called along the waterfront to-day.

The French Consul attempted to go to Kulangsu on a steam-launch dispatched by the Chinese Naval Headquarters for him, but this was prevented by armed Chinese pickets.

Japanese residents are being deprived of telephonic communication. To make matters worse, a Chinese mob threw stones at the Japanese Consulate building. It is feared that the water supply of Japanese residents may be cut off.—*Toho.*

Foochow Involved.

Foochow, Mar. 23. There are signs of an outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation also in this city as the result of the anti-Japanese movement now being staged in Amoy and the so-called "Pintan Incident."

Representatives of various Chinese public bodies held a meeting at the Kuomintang Provincial Headquarters yesterday, at which they decided to organise an anti-Japanese committee for the purpose of enforcing an anti-Japanese boycott to back up the Chinese people in settling the Amoy and Pintan incidents.

It is, however, considered that the plan to enforce an anti-Japanese boycott will not materialize, because the local Provincial Headquarters is being re-organized by order of the Central Government, and moreover, the Chinese authorities here are exercising strict control over the members of the Kuomintang.—*Toho.*

Demand Consul's Recall.

Local information is to the effect that Amoy merchants have wired to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanding the recall of the Japanese Consul or the severance of economic relations with Japan.

The Foreign Ministry was also requested to demand the disbandment of the Japan Consular police within 48 hours or the people of the city will reserve the right to take whatever action they think fit.

The Medical Officer of Health's weekly report shows that a total of thirteen notifications of infectious disease were received last week, seven being small-pox, three enteric fever, two diphtheria and one paratyphoid fever. The paratyphoid case was Indian, there was one Italian (imported) case of enteric fever and there was one British case of diphtheria. The remainder were Chinese. There were two deaths from small-pox and two from enteric fever. Two deaths from influenza, which is not a notifiable disease, were also reported. Yesterday's return contained two cases of small-pox and one of cerebro-spinal fever. All three were Chinese.



He's a Topping Little Chap—full of fun, happy as a sand boy, and as mischievous as a "Waggon load of Monkeys" and all the more lovable because he's a real boy.

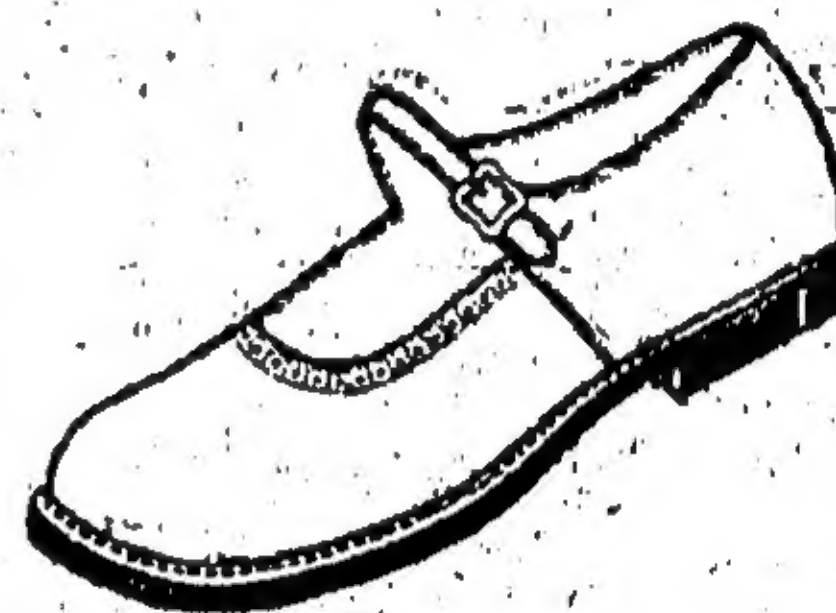
He kicks out his toes, barks his shins, and keeps the darning needle busy—But his shoes, despite the strain of continual hard wear, last remarkably well—They are "START-RITE" of course, and that is perhaps the reason why he never feels tired, at any rate "START-RITE" Shoes have helped his sturdy little feet and ankles to grow straight.

It's never too late to start with

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are the agents and have received a very nice selection in sizes 3 to 9 only.



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The Basra police have ordered that Yusuf Effendi the ring-leader in the demonstrations in Baghdad against Sir Alfred Mond, shall make an enforced stay in the lonely Pao zone under police observation for an indefinite period.

Stockport Town Council has decided to place an order with a Swiss firm for 235,000 for a 20,000 kilowatt double-acting turbine, an alternator, and double-acting condenser for the electricity works. Tenders from British firms were much higher.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S

DEPARTMENT STORE.

SPECIAL SHOWING TO-DAY
OF JADE ORNAMENTS
AND JEWELLERY

(Jewellery Department.—Ground Floor)

AND BLACKWOOD A FINE COLLECTION

GENUINE OLD PIECES

FURNITURE

(Furnishing Department.—Mezzanine Floor)

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Exchange Building, - - - - Des Vœux Road, Central.

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TRAILED BY DISASTER—John Gilbert coming in the
year's romantic sensation!SEE the great star of "The Big Parade"
in one of the biggest productions of
the season—The remarkable story of two
friends and a woman without a soul—

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FLESH
AND THE
DEVILWith
GRETA GARBO
and
LARS HANSONCOMING TO THE
QUEEN'S SUNDAY TO
THURSDAY

TIMES AND PRICES

At 2.30, 5.00 & 7.15 ... \$1.20, 80 Cts., 60 Cents and 40 Cents.
At 9.30... .. \$2.00, \$1.20, 80 Cents and 50 Cents.
Service men in uniform 60 cents to back stalls and 40 cents to front
stalls at all performances.

LAWN TENNIS.

JAPANESE DEFEATS H. D.
RUMJAHN.

A rather unexpected result in the Open Singles Championship, played on the Hongkong C. C. ground yesterday, was the victory of T. Isomura, a newcomer to the Colony, over H. D. Rumjahn, who has figured prominently in the tournaments for the past few years.

The Japanese was, some years ago, champion of Formosa, and although Rumjahn had an early advantage over him, he convincingly outplayed the Indian in the last two of the five sets played before the match was decided. The Japanese won by 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1.

After a rather indifferent opening, the newcomer settled down, and, having adapted himself to his opponent's play, he won point after point and only ceded three games in the last two sets.

Another interesting match was played in the Doubles event when the U. S. R. C. pair, Major Lucas and Major Stevenson, met Razack and Casambhoy and won in straight sets.

After a very fast game, Ho Kailau qualified to meet the winner of the Ng Sze-kwong-Silva match by beating the Rev. Alexander in four sets, while Honda will meet Isomura by virtue of his victory over Chong Tuck-wing.

The Results.

The full results were:
Open Singles.—T. Isomura beat H. D. Rumjahn, 4-6, 6-3, 4-6, 6-2, 6-1;
T. Honda beat Chong Tuck-wing, 6-4, 7-5, 6-2; Ho Kailau beat Rev. F. P. W. Alexander, 2-6, 6-4, 6-0, 6-1.
Open Doubles.—Major W. B. Stevenson and Major R. H. Lucas beat I. M. A. Razack and J. A. Casambhoy, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.
Club Championship.—G. C. Groves beat R. M. Henderson, 6-3, 6-4.
Handicap Doubles.—W. M. Lyons and J. D. H. Crawford (rec. 3/0) beat Dr. D. J. and R. E. Valentine (owe 3/6), 6-8, 6-2, 6-3; A. B. Raworth and J. D. Humphreys (owe 6/0) beat C. Miskin and C. Blaker (Ser.), 7-5, 6-2; Dr. Aubrey and G. W. Sowell (owe 3/6) beat Dr. C. H. Barton and G. Rankin (rec. 15/1), 6-4, 6-1.
Mixed Doubles.—Col. and Mrs. F. J. Wyatt (rec. 5/0) beat T. G. and Mrs. Bennett (rec. 15/1), 6-2, 6-2.

To-day's Matches.

There is an unusually large number of Open matches down for decision to-day. There are five doubles games and one singles, the latter being between S. A. Rumjahn, the holder, and Yew Man-Kit.

The full programme is as follows:
Open Singles.—S. A. Rumjahn v. Yew Man-Kit.

Open Doubles.—Ng Sze-kwong and Ng Sze-cheon v. Lee Wai-tsol and Lee Wai-tsol, H. R. B. Hancock and Dr. R. E. Tottenham v. S. A. and S. S. Huesain; E. C. and E. F. Fincher v. K. T. San and Chong Tuck-wing; E. de Sousa and A. V. Remedios v. T. Fujieda and Y. Hachulima; F. J. Remedios and J. Silva v. Y. S. S. J. and T. Isomura.

Handicap Singles.—"A."—O. C. Wornack v. W. D. Fildes; Wilson; Rev. F. P. W. Alexander v. Lieut. Col. F. J. Wyatt.

Handicap Doubles.—H. V. Parker and O. J. Shannon v. A. B. Raworth and J. D. Humphreys.

Mixed Doubles.—Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Craig v. C. C. Stark and Mrs. Stark.

"RESOLUTE" DUE
TO-DAY.FINE WORLD-CRUISE LINER
WITH TOURISTS.

With some 400 tourists aboard, the de-luxe liner Resolute, of the Hamburg-American Line, is due in Hongkong this afternoon, and during her stay here there will be the usual sight-seeing programme, with visits to Canton as well.

The arrangements for these will be in the hands of the Tourist Department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

The Resolute is commanded by the "Cruising Captain" of the Hamburg-American Line. Born at Stettin, he was for many years on sailing vessels before he joined the Hamburg-American Line and began service in the cruising field when he made two Orient trips on the s.s. Molke in 1908 and 1909. When the s.s. Cleveland was scheduled in 1909 for the first pleasure cruise around the world, Mr. Fritz Krause was Executive Officer. Then he made a cruise to the Orient on the Cleveland, followed by two more world cruises, and then another to the Orient. He is well-known in foreign ports and among seagoers, especially those pleasure-seekers who find a conducted cruise the most leisurely, comfortable and reasonable way of seeing the world. These travellers have conferred on him the title "The Cruising Captain" and attribute his popularity to his many charming characteristics. He is a capable navigator, an experienced cruise and travel expert, efficient as master of his ship and crew, and genial as a host.

Among the persons of prominence making the trip are Senator S. G. Hancock of Ilion, New York; Miss Gertrude Kay, well-known artist who specializes in children pictures and who is

FOOTBALL FORECAST
COMPETITION."TELEGRAPH" OFFERS PRIZE
OF \$50 WEEKLY.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" offers a prize of \$50 to the readers who send in twelve correct forecasts of the results of the English and Scottish League matches (to be played on Saturday next, March 31st) set out in the Coupon below. No goal scores are required; only forecasts showing wins or draws.

In the event of no reader forecasting all twelve matches, a prize of \$25 will be given to the reader who sends in the greatest number of correct forecasts; and in the event of two or more readers sending in an equal high number, the prize of \$25 will be divided.

The competition is in accordance with the rules published in the Telegraph during the weeks August 29—September 24.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"
FORECAST COMPETITION.Matches to be played on
March 31st.

DIVISION I.

Burnley v. Newcastle.
Bury v. Huddersfield.
Derby C. v. Cardiff.
Sunderland v. Everton.

DIVISION II.

Fulham v. Southampton.
Notts F. v. Chelsea.
Wolves v. Oldham.

DIVISION III.

Coventry v. Millwall.
Charlton v. Northampton.
Doncaster v. Bradford.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

C'breath v. Airdrie.
Aberdeen v. St. Mirren.

Name

Address

No. 31. Date

Strike out the teams which you think will lose, but make no marks in respect of matches which you think will be drawn.

All claims must reach this office not later than Wednesday following the date on which the matches are played. No prize will be awarded for which a claim has not been made.

Before sending in your coupon, mark your forecasts on the duplicate list given below. Keep your duplicate lists and compare them later with the published results of the matches and if you find that you have eight or more correct send in a claim for the prize.

Mark your envelopes "Football" on the front and write your name (without address) on the back of the envelope.

MARK AND KEEP THIS DUPLICATE LIST. DO NOT FORWARD IT TO US. IT IS PRINTED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE SO THAT YOU MAY KEEP A RECORD OF THE FORECASTS YOU HAVE SENT IN.

Burnley	v.	Newcastle.
Bury	v.	Huddersfield.
Derby C.	v.	Cardiff.
Sunderland	v.	Everton.
Fulham	v.	Southampton.
Notts F.	v.	Chelsea.
Wolves	v.	Oldham.
Coventry	v.	Millwall.
Charlton	v.	Northampton.
Doncaster	v.	Bradford.
C'breath	v.	Airdrie.
Aberdeen	v.	St. Mirren.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

INDIAN "B" TEAM SELECTED.

The following have been selected to represent the Indian Recreation Club "B" in a league match against the Kowloon Cricket Club on Saturday at 2 p.m. sharp, on the I.R.C. ground—M. P. Madar (Captain), S. K. Khan, A. S. Suf, R. N. Nasser, D. Mohamed, the field, A. M. Ramjahn, A. K. Jemali, A. Rahman, U. T. Thad, and M. R. Abbas. Reserve—A. R. Sufiad.

The parishioners of Woodland, near Newton Abbot, have elected the Rev. J. Forest of Birmingham as vicar, in accordance with an ancient right. There were 60 applicants.

doing considerable painting during her 4½ months' trip around the world; Judge and Mrs. John W. Lacey of Cheyenne, Wyoming; Mr. E. D. Nims, President of the South-West Bell Telephone Co., St. Louis, Mo.

LEE HYSAN LIBEL
ACTION.

(Continued from Page 1.)

duly advertised in the Government Bulletin. The Yue Sing Company, Mr. Lee's company, was called upon by the opium administration department for a list of furniture and utensils and also a valuation so that the Government could take them over.

During Mr. Lee Hysan's term as the opium monopolist one of the managers of the business in Macao was Lu Kin But, formerly manager of the Yue Sing Co. That man was employed by the new administration as an adviser for the purpose of carrying out the Government's new scheme for dealing in opium. There was nothing wrong in that, of course. About the same time a firm was formed in Hongkong, known as the Yue Sing Company. This was right at the crucial time when the monopoly was being taken over by the Macao Government.

Hongkong Rumours.

Not only was this firm started, said Mr. Potter, but it was rumoured all over Hongkong that the firm purported to have obtained the grant of the opium monopoly from the Macao Government. They were in fact issuing share scrip. It was in fact represented to the subscribers that the company was the monopolists and that they had an office in the opium administration building in Macao. That was the information received by Mr. Lee Hysan.

Mr. Lu Kin-but signed the share scrip issued in the name of the Yue Sing Company. About this time there was undoubtedly a firm representing to the public at large that it was the opium monopolist. If that was not sufficient to justify Mr. Lee Hysan making inquiries Mr. Potter did not know what was.

The two companies were being confused and the position appeared to be one of the utmost gravity and seriousness. The matter was placed before the Governor in Council and Mr. Potter submitted that taking the facts of the case malice was absolutely negated and Mr. Lee Hysan had the strongest grounds for taking the matter to the Governor in Council. The bona fide and honest intention of Mr. Lee Hysan was to have an investigation into the circumstances which had been brought to his notice.

LIBERAL SCHEME
CRITICISED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

That this was no singular experience in Europe was shown by the fact that France, presumably a country more ready for war than ourselves, created nine new ministries, and Italy and Greece four.

The war problem was not one of centralisation. It was a matter of co-ordination, and, if he might say so, co-ordinated de-centralisation.

Defence Problems.

The Premier referred to the various committees which had reported against the scheme of having a Minister of Defence and said he could see no useful purpose in further investigation of the idea. The defence question concerned departments other than the fighting services.

It concerned the Foreign Office, the India Office, the Dominions and Colonial Office, and the Board of Trade.

The president defence system hinged on the Cabinet. Defence policy could not be considered apart from foreign and imperial policy for which the Cabinet as the Executive of Parliament was responsible.

The Imperial Defence Committee had been found of very great value in the last year or two. By it, close contact was kept throughout the three services which had been drawn into far closer co-ordination than had ever previously been obtained.—British Wireless.

Empire Confers.

Winding up the discussion, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the War Secretary, said that the Committee of Imperial Defence already had the advantage of Dominions Ministers sitting with British Ministers conferring together on the policy of the Empire.

The Committee was a delicate instrument which was most desirable should be maintained. It was to be a Ministry of Defence it could only be brought in step by step.

The Committee of Imperial Defence, if war broke out, could be rapidly converted into a War Cabinet and the Government believed they had the organisation best suited to the present position. Any advance thereon must result gradually from experience.—Reuter.

POLICE OFFICIAL'S
DEATH.

(Continued from Page 1.)

rendered invaluable services, which were highly appreciated in official quarters. He had a most strenuous period of service there, and his knowledge of the New Territories stood him in good stead. Another office which he filled with ability was that of head of the Police Training School, of which he was the first holder.

King's Medal Awarded.

In the New Year Honours of 1925, the deceased figured as the recipient of the coveted King's Police Medal, being described as "a most capable officer, who on many occasions during his twenty-seven years in the Force has rendered conspicuous service." That tribute was in every way deserved, for during the whole of his lengthy career in the Colony he showed himself an officer of great ability and marked application to duty.

A man of fine physique, he was possessed of a most cheery disposition and was extremely well-informed, being a keen reader, whilst he also possessed considerable ability as a writer, in which connexion he wrote many interesting articles on shooting and other New Territory sport.

Keen Sportsman.

The late Mr. Gerrard also figured prominently in the athletic sphere. He was for a number of years Hongkong's champion shot-thrasher and hammer-thrower, and it is interesting to recall that on the occasion of his holiday in Australia he carried off some big prizes there in these events. He was also a very keen lawn bowls player, being a prominent member of the Police Recreation Club and honorary member of the Kowloon Bowling Green Club. He was one of Hongkong's lawn bowls "Big Four" which went to Shanghai in 1918, the others being Messrs. C. Bond, R. Harvey and W. Russell, and he was in the Hongkong inter-port team which played Shanghai here in 1919. He was also once in the final of the Colony's lawn bowls singles championship, but was defeated by Mr. Wallace. In all his sporting activities, he was a typical Club mate, and was not only an excellent conversationalist but was also an able speaker at Club gatherings.

A native of Aberdeen, the late Mr. Gerrard was a keen and ardent Scotsman, being an enthusiastic member of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society.

The deceased leaves a widow, at present in England, and a grown-up family, with whom the utmost sympathy will be felt in the heavy bereavement. One of his sons, Mr. W. Gerrard, is with the Asiatic Petroleum Co. in Canton, whilst another (Neil) is a cadet on the Glen Line Glenagarry, which passed through Hongkong on the way North about a week ago. There are two children at home, Olive and Ronald, whilst another daughter, Peggy, is the wife of Detective Sergeant Thorpe, of the Hongkong Police.

MARINE COURT.

THIS MORNING'S CASES.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commr. J. B. Newell, D.S.O., R.N., Ip Shui-tai, master of a cargo junk of Fun U, was charged with mooring his craft inside low water mark. Pleading guilty, he stated that he had only just finished loading the s.s. Sai On and no launch was available for towing off. A fine of \$10, with the usual alternative, was inflicted.

Charged with a similar offence, Ip Mui, mistress of another cargo boat of Fun U, pleaded guilty and stated that she was waiting for the s.s. On Lee. A permit was produced, but no excuse was made for lying inshore during the interval of waiting, it being pointed out by the officer in charge of the case, that the mooring was away from the wharf, at which the vessel would berth. A fine of \$10, with the usual alternative, was inflicted.

Chan Tat, master of the steam launch Kwong Chun, was charged with navigating the harbour without regulation lights. Pleading guilty, he was fined \$20, with the alternative of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Mrs. Margaret M. Anderson, a Cricklewood florist, has been elected the first woman member of the Hampstead Chamber of Commerce.

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OUR DAILY TALK ON HEALTH.

WARNING IN REFERENCE TO
DIETING.

AVOID FOOD FADS.

Of all of the people of the world,
Americans are apparently more ad-
dicted to, and the readiest victims
of food fads of one type or another.

The explanation lies, no doubt,
in high-pressure advertising
methods and "eat more" cam-
paigns planned primarily for the
promotion of single items of diet,
when diet should actually be
widely assorted and well balanced.

The most vicious of all of the
food fads, strangely enough, is the
starvation fad. Undoubtedly most
Americans overeat. The obvious
corrective is to eat just enough
food to satisfy the body's needs.

Investigators have estimated
that man at hard muscular work
requires 4150 calories; a moder-
ate worker, 3400; a desk worker,
2700; the person of leisure, 2450
calories per day. A child under
one year requires about 45 cal-
ories per pound of body weight, or
about 900 calories per day.

The number is reduced from
the age of six to 18 years to about
35 calories per pound, or 2700
per day. From 18 to 25 years,
it is still further reduced to about
25 calories per pound, or 3800 per
day.

At 30 years one may have 2750
calories per day if he weighs about
162 pounds; at 40 years, 2500
for a weight of 154 pounds; at 50
years, 2300 calories for a weight
of 150 pounds; at 70 years, 2000
calories for 134 pounds, and at
80 years, 1750 calories for a weight
of 139 pounds.

These figures indicate the im-
portance of calories to sustain
body loss during the time of great-
est energy, the gradual reduc-
tion of food intake with increasing
age, and the importance of the re-
ducing of weight after 40 years of
age in relation to longevity. Of
this more will be said later.

Nevertheless, at every age the
human being requires a certain
amount of food to sustain his
physical mechanism. An occa-
sional starvation period may be
worth while in relation to disease,
but long continued fasts or
starvation as a routine is merely a
fad and should be severely dis-
countenanced.

TRAIN WRECKED AT 50 M.P.H.

REMARKABLE ESCAPES: NO
ONE HURT.

A remarkable feature of the de-
railment of a L. M. S. passenger
train, near Chatham Station, was
the fact that, although it was
travelling at between 40 and 50
miles an hour, and one coach was
overturned and another crashed
into buffers at the end of the
station siding, none of the 50
passengers on board was killed or
injured.

Doctors from Olitheroe, Chat-
burn, and other places, and police
with ambulances, were quickly
on the scene, and, in the words of
one of the medical men, were
"amazed to find that not a single
passenger or any of the company's
servants on the train had been
killed or hurt."

Many persons received shock,
and two others were medically
treated.

The train was running from
Hullfield to Manchester, and the
whole of it, consisting of engine
and five coaches, was derailed.

Travellers' Experiences.

The first coach broke clean away
from its couplings. It was only
prevented from toppling over an
embankment by coming into colli-
sion with a buffer on a goods line
outside the station. The second
broke away from its under-
carriage, and turned completely
over on its side.

Gas containers were smashed,
and one burst into flames, but
luckily some distance from the
train.

Some of the passengers experi-
enced great difficulty in extricat-
ing themselves from the wreckage.
Only one woman fainted. A man
of about 60 was seen to clamber
with his dog through a window.

Mr. E. F. Jackson, who was in
the first coach, stated in an inter-
view: "We felt a sudden swaying,
and in a few seconds came to a
quick stop. We were thrown on
to each other's knees. The
amazing thing is that nobody was
killed."

"I was flung from one side of
the compartment to the other in a
startling fashion," said another
passenger. "I seemed to realise
I was doomed, and I closed my
eyes to await the crash."

"Both the driver and the fire-
man, stuck manfully to their
posts," stated a railway official at
Chatham Station. "and it was
owing to their presence of mind
in shutting off steam and applying

NEW FILM STAR AT 60 YEARS.

ARTISTIC TRIUMPH OF OLD
WOMAN.

AT HOLLYWOOD.

New York, Feb. 28.—A white-
haired "baby star," somehow over-
looked by the Wampas, aggrega-
tion of Hollywood, has come to
Manhattan to gaze with almost
unbelieving eyes at the miracle of
her own artistic triumph.

Mrs. Margaret Mann is a 60-
year-old Cinderella brought from
obscurity to fame by a
single motion picture. She played
the part of Grandma Bernie in
"Four Sons," and simply walked
away with the picture.

Years ago, by chance, she played
the role of Martha Washington
in a public pageant in San Diego,
Calif. Well-meaning friends who
knew little of the problems of the
films urged her to go into the
movies. So she went to Holly-
wood and found that her only
chance was an occasional bit in a
mob scene.

A Chance at Last.

For nearly ten years she haun-
ted the offices of casting directors.
The turning point in her fortunes
was when "Mother Machree" was
filmed. She was one of 50 old
women picked from the crowd.

When John Ford, Fox director,
was looking for a "mother type"
for "Four Sons," he remembered
Mrs. Mann and gave her the
chance. There wasn't much to
the story. It was about a Ger-
man woman with four boys, three
of whom fought with the Ger-
mans; the other, who had migrated
to America, battled with the
Yanks.

Simple Portrayal.

The three on the German side
were killed; the American son was
spared. He sent for her and she
went, finally passing the immigra-
tion authorities after learning her
ABC's. They settled down,
happy.

It was a simple and poignant
portrait of a mother that Mrs.
Mann brought to the screen. No
tears, no maudlin "drammy" stuff.
As pictures go, it probably won't
be the most talked of film of the
year.

But her belated triumph is
nothing short of a miracle to Mrs.
Mann. To-day she occupies a suite
in one of New York's finest apart-
ment hotels and rubs her bright
eyes at clippings from the papers
telling her she is a "great find" and
a "splendid artist."

New in Demand.

There will be other pictures in
which she will star. Other pro-
ducers will offer her contracts.
Critics may call her "the greatest
mother of the screen."

But no other triumph can offer
Margaret Mann the thrill that
came from this first venture.
Among those who offered their
congratulations on her work was
Mme. Schumann-Heink, world-
famous diva now retired from the
concert stage. The singer's own
experiences were strangely like
those of the mother in the story
for she, too, had sons on both
sides in the late war.

SPANISH PETROLEUM.

GOVERNMENT'S AWARD TO
STANDARD OIL.

Madrid, Mar. 27.

The Cabinet has adopted the re-
port of the commission charged
with valuing the petroleum re-
fineries belonging to the Standard
Oil taken over by the Government
monopoly, which the valuers as-
sessed at twenty million pesetas.

The Standard Oil request for
compensation for ending their
trade has been rejected.—Reuter.

CHICAGO AMENITIES.

BOMBS EXPLODE IN HOMES
OF OFFICIALS.

Chicago, Mar. 27.

Two bombs exploded to-night in
the homes of two politicians,
Senator Duncanson and Judge Swan-
son. The houses were badly
damaged.

There have been four previous
bombings of houses of officials,
but these were the first attacks on
persons openly opposing Mayor
Thompson.—Reuter's American
Service.

The brakes that a more serious
accident was averted. It was
one of the most miraculous es-
capes I have ever known."

The whole main line was
blocked. A breakdown gang from
Darwen was quickly on the scene.
A considerable length of the
rails was bent and twisted, and
sleepers were reduced to match-
wood.



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The flea is no respecter of persons. It attacks child and adult
with equal malice, and the same torturing bite. But torment
is only one part of the flea's loathsomeness. Feeding on infected
rats and other animals, it transfers the germs of the dreaded bubonic
plague to human flesh, and paves the way for disease and death.
Destroy fleas! End the menace of these filthy pests by spraying Flit.

Flit spray clears a house in a few
minutes of disease-bearing flies,
mosquitoes, bed bugs, roaches, ants,
and fleas. It searches out the cracks
where insects hide and breed, de-
stroying their eggs.

Flit spray kills moths and their lar-

væ, which eat holes. It will save your
clothing. Easy to use. Will not stain.
World-famous chemists perfected
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to mankind. Recommended by
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"SALE OF EARLDOMS"

HOME SECRETARY'S REPLY
TO MR. MACDONALD.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the
Home Secretary, speaking at Leeds
said that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's
statement that the Tories could
always get funds by the sale of
Earldoms was unworthy of him.

It was hitting below the belt, and
was not true.

The Earldoms since the war had
been those of Lords Oxford, Bir-
kenhead, Beatty, Jellicoe, and
Haig.

There had been no Earldoms
since, and though there had been
three peerages in the last List of
Honours, not one penny had been
paid in respect of them.

Sir William said that the Gov-
ernment had been the target
of a good deal of criticism. It
might give a quiet word to the
captain of his Conservative col-
league in the House, and to certain
servative newspapers, he would
ask them not to urge econ-
omy with one breath and cry for
penditures in certain direc-
tions with the next.

THE METAL BOX

By THOMAS COBB.

(Author of "False Pretences," "Mrs. Fomeroy's Reputation," etc.)

CHAPTER XXVII.

SERGEANT GALLOWAY TAKES A HAND.

Sergeant Galloway did not return from Mountport till after midnight, but he reached Scotland Yard in good time the following morning and heard about Everard Parkinson's arrest before he saw Inspector Pow.

Galloway had obtained information from the Governor of the prison, which, in his ignorance of what had been happening during his absence, seemed likely to lead to something.

A man named Whitehead had been discharged a few days before Christmas. For some time he had been on the sick list, and being incapable of ordinary work, had acted as a kind of hospital orderly. In this capacity he had seen a good deal of Hillyard, and had been able to do him one or two good turns before his death. It seemed probable that Hillyard, knowing there was no chance of living till the end of his time, had told Whitehead where the jewels had been deposited.

"If he had been at Baynton Crescent," said Inspector Pow, "his finger prints would have tallied with those you found."

"He didn't go himself," answered Galloway. "According to the Governor, he wasn't fit for anything of that kind. But he might have got a pal to take the job on and go shares. Munster, Galloway continued, "is in touch with Whitehead. It was his tip that led to Strange's arrest last week."

"He's that sort!" said Pow. "Anyhow," Galloway continued, "I've asked Munster to see whether he can't bring him here. I thought you'd like a few words with him."

"You heard," suggested the Inspector, "that Parkinson admits he went to the house on the night of the murder?"

"Still," urged Galloway, "there's no harm in hearing what Whitehead has to say for himself. He seems to have been pretty thick with Hillyard."

"Parkinson," Pow explained, "will come up before Mr. Howes at two. I want to see Miss Feverham—Martha Keene, too. I think I'll get you to tackle Redpath. Give him a hint not to be too eager. He's got his knife in Parkinson. You'll see that girl at Little Oakham Street. Weird she looks, propped up in bed, and painted as if she were going to a party. Something ought to be done for her, Galloway."

A tender-hearted chap, Pow, thought the Sergeant as he set forth, taking a motor bus in Parliament Street, and getting off at the corner of Marylebone Road at a few minutes past eleven. Having found the number in Little Oakham Street, he made his way upstairs, and reaching the top landing, tapped at the front door.

"Come in!"

A girl's voice, by no means an unpleasant voice. He would have been astonished the next moment, if Inspector Pow had not warned him. The sight which met his eyes was ludicrous and pathetic enough. Though Polly Redpath's face had been made up on the occasion of Pow's visit, it was an even more elaborate work of art this morning. Beside the broken hand glass on the counterpane lay an old number of an illustrated fashion journal and a cheap vanity bag, but after the first second Sergeant Galloway did not seem to be paying much attention to what he saw.

No sooner had he entered and shut the door than he began to sniff. There was an eager, alert expression on his thin, pointed face. The room reeked of scent, a very pungent, uncommon scent. Advancing towards Polly's bed, he sniffed again.

"I thought it was Mr. Martin," cried Polly, looking disappointed. She had taken great pains over her mouth this morning, making her lips twice their natural thickness.

"Who is Mr. Martin?" asked Galloway.

"The curate," she answered. "Once a week he comes, regular. This is his morning."

His visits were great events in Polly Redpath's life. She looked forward to them for days before, and making her preparations accordingly.

"I suppose you want father," she said. "He's only gone to the post. He won't be long."

"Nice scent you've got," suggested Galloway.

Putting her hand beneath the canvas sack against which her back rested, she drew forth a small bottle, which had formerly contained a drug of some sort, but was at present about a quarter full of a clear, white fluid. Taking out the cork, Polly held it towards the detective, who raised it to his nose, indulging in another long sniff.

"Put a drop on your handkerchief," said Polly.

"What do you call it?" he asked, doing as she told him, then recording the bottle and returning it.

"I dunnow. I never heard its name. Nice though, ain't it?" she cried.

"Very," said the sergeant drily, and as he spoke, there was another tap at the door.

"That's Mr. Martin," she announced. "Come in!" she added, excitedly.

A shortish, broad-shouldered, fresh-faced young man entered with a bunch of primroses in his hand, but seeing Galloway, he stopped abruptly.

"It's only someone to see father," Polly exclaimed, and Martin, taking off his soft hat, gave the detective a friendly nod.

"I'll wait outside," suggested Galloway, and on the way to the door, he managed to convey to the curate his wish for a word in private.

"Look here, Polly," said Martin, "I'll take him up a chair."

"It won't hurt him to stand—"

"Still, we won't be inhospitable," Martin insisted. Picking up a cane-bottomed chair with half a back, he carried it on the landing, whereupon the sergeant explained who he was.

"I say," exclaimed the curate anxiously, "I hope old Redpath hasn't been getting into trouble."

"He'll have to come with me, anyhow," was the answer. "And I don't expect he'll get back for a bit. I didn't know whether you could do anything for the girl. She doesn't look as if she ought to be left."

"I'll see what's possible," said Martin. "Yes, of course something must be done. I'll speak to my vicar. Well, sergeant, the poor girl will be wondering if I don't go back. I'm sorry."

A few minutes later Sergeant Galloway, standing on the landing, heard slow steps and heavy breathing on the stairs. Then Redpath came into view, wearing his long overcoat and a greasy cloth cap. His thin, bearded face turned paler when Inspector Pow's name was mentioned.

"Has he copped anyone?" he demanded.

"Yes," answered Galloway. "That young swell what did me the dirty?" said Redpath. "The Inspector told me I might have to give evidence."

"Better come along with me now," suggested the Sergeant. "Straight to the Court?"

"We'll look in at the Yard on the way," answered Galloway.

"Right on! Just a word with my gal."

Entering the room, he left the door open, nodding to the curate and going to the bedside. Stooping over Polly, Redpath would have kissed her cheek, but not wishing its surface to be disturbed, she swiftly turned her hand, so that his lips touched her hair.

"You won't be long?" she cried. "An hour or so may be," he answered. "A bit late to give you dinner. Never mind. So long, Polly."

Sergeant Galloway, waiting on the landing, smiled grimly.

(The characters in this story are entirely imaginary and no reference to living persons is intended.)

THE MISSING LINK WAS A PIG.

PRIMAL APE-MAN AN EXPLODED MYTH.

Since 1922 a tooth found in an ancient river bed in Nebraska has been accepted by many American and British scientists as being that of an extinct hominid (or western monkey) of anthropoid type.

Thus the Nebraska tooth has been held to be a proof that an ape-man existed on this continent millions of years ago.

But, alas! the Nebraska tooth has now been definitely identified as being that of an extinct wild pig.

Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the museum, named the "missing link" "Hesperopithecus Haroldcockii" in honour of the finder of the tooth.

But now Professor William G. Gregory, of the American Museum, who was one of the first to proclaim that the tooth was an ape-man's, has retracted his identification.

He admits that the tooth must have belonged to a specimen of the prosopithecus, an ancestor of the pig-like peccary.

TOBACCO ABOARD SHIP.

IMPORTANT POINTS RAISED IN COURT.

OFFENCE OR NOT?

Of particular interest to shipping circles was a case which came before Mr. R. E. Lindsay this morning, when the Chief Steward of the Canton river steamer, Tung On, named Cheng Fu, was summoned by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports for being in possession of tobacco "otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the Tobacco Ordinance."

For the defence, Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask, on a point of precedent, said he would like to ask the Superintendent if every vessel running between Hongkong and Canton had to report the presence of tobacco on board which was merely kept for the use of the passengers and crew.

Mr. G. R. Sayer replied that they knew of one instance in which a report was made, and that was because the people concerned were prosecuted.

Information Sought.

At the outset of this morning's proceedings, Mr. Sayer asked for an indication of what the defence would be, as he needed a guidance in view of the many points involved in the case. He understood that it would be admitted that the tobacco formed part of the ship's stores.

Mr. Leask countered by asking what the charge appearing in the charge sheet was. They were summoned for merely being in possession of tobacco.

He admitted it was ship's stores, but the charge did not make it clear what offence had been committed by the Chief Steward— if it was an offence to keep it in his room.

The point of the Captain having control of the ship and of his responsibility, actual or nominal, for everything that occurred on board, was argued at some length, and Mr. Sayer said that if such tobacco was not reported, not necessarily in the formal documents provided, it was contravening the Tobacco Ordinance, and the person who was in possession of the tobacco was contravening the Ordinance. The offence therefore came under Section 15; and of course, under Section 14 the tobacco was presumed to be dutiable. This latter was quite another point.

The Captain's Duties.

On the point of precedent, Mr. Leask, asked if it was necessary for every ship to report its store of tobacco. The charge was against the Chief Steward, and if this man was not in possession of the tobacco, Mr. Leask could not think who else on the ship could be in possession of it. Certainly, it was not the Captain; he thought it would be ridiculous to expect that the Captain should leave his other duties to take care of the tobacco.

A revenue officer stated, in evidence, that in the course of his duties he went on board the Tung On on the morning of the 16th instant. On entering the first-class saloon, which was on the upper deck, he noticed a number of cigarettes in tins and packages in a glass cabinet, which was locked. The key of this, and also of a second cabinet in the second-class saloon, was produced by a member of the Chief Steward's staff who had both keys in his possession. The Chief Steward then came forward and claimed the cigarettes as his property.

In Master's Custody.

Giving further evidence, the officer stated that it was his experience that tobacco carried by river steamers while in port was always locked up and the key kept in the custody of the master. If the quantity was very small, the master of the ship sometimes locked it away in his own cabin.

In answer to Mr. Leask, witness produced a departmental order which he stated was circulated to river steamers. This document stated that masters would be prosecuted if tobacco was found on board any ship, if such tobacco was not in the custody of the master.

Mr. Leask argued that he had no case to answer. He contended that the cigarettes found by the revenue officers were ship's stores and, if that was so, then the proper person to prosecute was the Captain.

Order Complied With.

Mr. Leask added that the key, being in the possession of the Chief Steward, was in charge of the accredited agent of the Captain and therefore, as far as the departmental order was concerned, that was complied with. Mr. Leask informed his Worship that the Captain of the Tung On had never seen the order referred to.

HABEAS CORPUS APPEAL.

(Continued from Page 7.)

His Lordship remarked that that did not enter into the question as it was not raised in the grounds. Mr. Hin Shih-to replied that it was impossible to insert every detail.

His Lordship:—Do you accept the position that you are tied now by the grounds set out in Mr. Loseby's affidavit?

Counsel replied by contending that on the ground which he had referred to, he was entitled to go into the jurisdiction of the magistrate as extensively as possible.

His Lordship intimated that he would hear counsel on the point later.

Mr. Fitzroy submitted that the other side could not go beyond the grounds set out. He continued that the warrant commanded that the men be brought before the Magistrate to be dealt with according to law and finished with the words "and this shall be your warrant." This gave the magistrate right, when a fugitive criminal was brought before him, to have the same jurisdiction as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in the Colony.

Mr. Fitzroy then referred his Lordship to authorities dealing with the duties of a magistrate, remarking that he did so although the question had not been raised. He said it was quite clear that a magistrate should treat a case in the same manner as he would one that was brought before him with a view to committal.

His Lordship remarked that he did not propose to consider points that were not raised.

Warrant Issued.

Continuing, Mr. Fitzroy said that the warrant was issued on January 21st, and on January 26th there was an order by the Governor. He would draw his Lordship's attention to the fact that the preliminary warrant did give the magistrate the right to try the persons for certain acts and those particular acts were set out in the warrant. They were armed robbery, kidnapping, murder and shooting with intent to murder, in the Tung Koon district. The magistrate was acting upon the warrant and his authority was founded on the warrant.

The case is proceeding.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, is inviting sixteen representatives from each side to attend an industrial peace conference at Canberra, at Easter.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

H	O	M	E
H	O	P	E
R	O	P	E
R	O	L	E
R	O	L	E

and he was prepared to put the Captain in the box to prove that point.

Speaking of the returns made by the ship to the Import and Export Office, Mr. Leask said it was customary to make "nil" returns as far as cigarettes were concerned. He pointed out the headings of the returns which read, "No. of cases," etc, which, he argued were not meant to cover a few packets or a few tins of cigarettes.

His Worship adjourned the case until Thursday next at 11.30 when he will decide whether or not Mr. Leask has a case to answer.



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RED CHRISTIANITY.

THINLY DISGUISED SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

Peking, Mar. 14.
Nearly everyone here to whom propaganda of any sort would be likely to be addressed received through the mails to-day a cheaply printed pamphlet in English, entitled "Freedom for the Peoples," by Judge J. F. Rutherford, published by the International Bible Students Association of Brooklyn, New York. With this came a single sheet of matter reprinted from the "Golden Age," largely by Judge Rutherford also. This printed matter was stamped with a rubber stamp as "from 'I.B.S.A., P. O. Box 1284, Shanghai,' but had actually been posted at Chihwangtao, on Monday, March 12. The pamphlet purports to be a reprint of an address delivered at a conference of the International Bible Students Association at Toronto, Canada, in July, 1927, by Judge Rutherford, which address was broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company throughout Canada and the United States by what the pamphlet claims to have been the "greatest radio book-up on earth." On the surface, the material in this pamphlet and in the reprint from the "Golden Age" appears to be an expression of fervent, if not hysterical, Nonconformist Christianity and the whole text is so saturated with Scriptural quotations and references that it is sometimes difficult to follow the trend of the argument. One grasps, however, that the present state of things in this world, following upon the Great War, is in fulfillment of Scriptural prophecy and may be regarded as an immediate prelude to the millennium.

The Red Hands.

Under the surface, the matter presented is a complete resume of all the various appeals that Red Russia is accustomed to make in her propaganda abroad. It is pacifist, it is opposed to all the existing churches, it is virulently anti-capitalistic, anti-government, anti-imperialistic anti-American, and, as usual, particularly anti-British. Once one has grasped all this at a first reading, a second reading yields the impression that it is an attempt to denounce all that the Reds denounce from other angles in their propaganda from the point of view of the conservative "fundamentalist" Christian. It is an appeal to those folk in what the propagandist believes to be their own language.

"Organized Christianity" and all existing Governments are the organs of Satan. "All the world Powers are the offspring of Satan." Of the League of Nations it is said: "The Devil is its father and the British Empire is its mother, and the other nations which support it are 'the wet nurses.'" Of the several Governments it is said: "The kings and presidents of the nations are not in fact the rulers. The ruling power behind the seat of authority that shapes the course of the nations of 'Christendom' is Satan the Devil... Satan's visible instruments are those selfish men who combine and form a system of Government which rules and controls the peoples." These men are then defined as financiers, state-

MEXICO'S "PUSSYFOOT."

WANTS TO PROHIBIT ALCOHOL.

Mexico City, Mar. 27.
General Obregon, the sole candidate for the Mexican presidency, has proposed the prohibition of alcohol in Mexico.—Reuter's American Service.

men, and religious leaders, and are severally denounced.

Following upon what seems to be the end of Judge Rutherford's address comes another harangue on "The Passing of the Powers," in which the Prophet Daniel is liberally quoted to prove that the British Empire is to be the last (and worst) of the great Empires of history. It is pointed out every little while that all that is said of the British Empire applies equally to the United States, since America is really a part of the British Empire, because both countries are controlled by the same money power and that is the power that is responsible for the military and political machinery. It is frequently stated that Great Britain is the greatest military power on earth and that other nations emulate her in hoodwinking the common people into becoming soldiers to bolster up militarism.

It is said: "There are more armed men in Europe to-day than there were in 1914. Every possible effort is being put forth to make soldiers of the common people. What is called a temporary army composed of young men is being trained and drilled in the United States... Satan sees his time is short to prepare for Armageddon. He knows that he has the people blinded concerning God; and now he is carrying out his scheme to get the common people into his military trap and hold them there for himself and use them for his own purposes."

Obvious Soviet Propaganda.
It is significant that, throughout this pamphlet, there is no mention of Soviet Russia, nor is political revolution actually preached in any part of it, yet anyone who can read through the booklet and deny the Red inspiration, direct or indirect, is wilfully blind. A great deal has been written in America and elsewhere—made of religious organizations by Communist agents. The approach is always through pacifism, and in this instance the approach is the same. This pamphlet opens with a little story full of pathos, about cousins in the British, German, and American armies—conscripts, who did not want to fight their brethren—being killed in the same battle in France.

If Peking has been favoured with a distribution of these pamphlets from Shanghai, Shanghai has certainly been no less favoured, so the writer strongly recommends this pamphlet to those who doubt that a Christian organization can be used for the dissemination of Red propaganda. The "I.B.S.A., P. O. Box 1284, Shanghai," will doubtless supply those who cannot procure this valuable publication elsewhere.—Rodney Gilbert in the N. C. D. News.

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Optional cargo will be landed here, unless notice has been given to steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to port to the final port of call to which the option extends. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd April, will be subject to rent.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

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Hongkong, 27th March, 1928.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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Hongkong, 21st March, 1928.

Proceedings are stated to have been instituted in the High Court against the Rev. E. B. Lauria, Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Darwin, and the printers and publishers of the Church Times for damages for alleged slander and libel on Miss Martha Neville, one of St. Cuthbert's parishioners. The action, it is understood, follows a speech delivered in London by Mr. Lauria.



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"SARPEDON" 13th Apr. Mar'lee, London, R'dam & Glasgow
"CALOHEAS" 1st May Mar'lee, London, R'dam & Hamburg

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Pres. Madison ... Apr. 2nd, 6 p.m.
Pres. Garfield ... Apr. 8th, 8 a.m.
Pres. Pierce ... Apr. 10th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Jackson ... Apr. 15th, 6 p.m.
Pres. Harrison ... Apr. 22nd, 8 a.m.
Pres. Taft ... Apr. 24th, 6 p.m.

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"CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg ... 24th April.
"CITY OF BOMBAY" ... Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg ... 25th May.

AUSTRALIA ... SINGAPORE/AUSTRALIA ... AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE
"KAZEMBE" ... Leaves Singapore ... 7th May.

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"CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th April.
"CITY OF EASTBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th May.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th June.

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"TINHOW" ... 20th April.

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SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
Tonyo Maru ... Tuesday, 3rd Apr.
Korea Maru ... Tuesday, 17th Apr.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
Hakone Maru ... Saturday, 7th Apr.
Suwa Maru ... Saturday, 21st Apr.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 25th Apr.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
Gonos Maru ... Wednesday, 28th Mar.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles Mexico & Panama
Bokuyo Maru ... Thursday, 10th Apr.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore,
Capetown & Ports.
Hakata Maru ... Tuesday, 10th Apr.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
Mayebashi Maru ... Tuesday, 27th Mar.
Toba Maru ... Sunday, 15th Apr.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
Lima Maru ... Saturday, 14th Apr.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Akita Maru ... Friday, 30th Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Mishima Maru ... Friday, 20th Apr.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Isio Maru (Kobe Direct) ... Thursday, 29th Mar.
Wakasa Maru (Kobe Direct) ... Saturday, 31st Mar.
Hokozaki Maru ... Monday, 2nd Apr.
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Destination.	Steamers.	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Waihsing	Sun. 1st Apr at 7 a.m.
	Hangsang	Wed. 4th Apr at 7 a.m.
	Yatshing	Sun. 8th Apr at 7 a.m.
	Yatshing	Wed. 11th Apr at 7 a.m.
TO YOKOHAMA via MOJI & KOBE	Kumsang	Wed. 4th Apr at 7 a.m.
TO OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Sulsang	Fri. 13th Apr at 7 a.m.
TO CANTON	Hangsang	Thurs. 29th Mar at 7 a.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Kutsang	Wed. 11th Apr at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Fri. 30th Mar at 3 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN	Yusang	Satur. 31st Mar at 4 p.m.

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OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI

S.S. "YENEZIA"	Sails hence on or about 1st Apr.
M.V. "REMO"	Sails hence on or about 26th Apr.
HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE	

M.V. "BOMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 3rd Apr.
S.S. "YENEZIA"	Sails hence on or about 1st May.
M.V. "REMO"	Sails hence on or about 29th May.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

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S.S. "UMONA"	Sails from Calcutta 1st Apr.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	Sails from Calcutta 3rd May.

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ATSUTA MARU SAILS.

PERMISSION GIVEN BY THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

The Japanese steamer Atsuta Maru, which figured in a Yangtze River collision on February 18, resulting in the sinking of a Chinese vessel and the death of more than 300 Chinese, has sailed from Shanghai despite the protests of the owners of the sunken Chinese vessel and scores of relatives of the victims of the disaster. The Atsuta Maru sailed on Thursday night of last week, and carried no cargo. Permission for the vessel to clear the port was granted by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the Nationalist Government, Mr. Huang Fu. An appeal to Mr. Huang Fu was made by the Japanese, following the refusal of Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, to cancel his order holding the steamer in the port until the differences between the Japanese and the owners of the Hsin Da Ming (the sunken Chinese ship) were settled.

The action of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is a direct reversal of the orders of Mr. Quo Tai-chi. It was reported in Chinese circles that two or three large Chinese public organizations had announced their intention of holding public indignation meetings as a protest against the order permitting the Atsuta Maru to sail.

Parade Not Held.

The expected parade of relatives of victims of the tragedy, which, it was reported in the Chinese press, would take place before the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, did not materialize.

The destination of the Atsuta Maru was not announced, but it is understood that she sailed for a port in Japan.

Orders permitting the Atsuta Maru to clear came from the Foreign Ministry. Mr. Quo informed a representative of the Shanghai Times.

"Has any agreement been reached concerning the number of arbitrators for the Japanese and Chinese ship owners?" he was asked.

"The matter has not been settled."

"The Japanese are holding out for four arbitrators."

While the sailing of the Atsuta Maru did not occasion a great deal of surprise in shipping circles, the source of the orders permitting her to sail did arouse much comment. It was expected by the Chinese that the Minister of Foreign Affairs would uphold the decision of Mr. Quo, who had decided not to permit the ship to sail until a settlement of all matters in dispute had been made.

Appealed To Consul.

The owners of the Japanese vessel, following the refusal to permit the ship to clear, appealed to Mr. S. Yada, their Consul-General. After making an investigation of the matter Mr. Yada notified the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. F. W. Mize, that unless the proper authorization was given for the ship to clear, the vessel would be cleared by the Consulate. It was stated that the Atsuta Maru was fully repaired before sailing. She was damaged by the collision with the Hsin Da Ming. Her commander at the time of the collision, Captain Nishi, was in command of the vessel when she sailed on Thursday night.

Consolation Money.

An offer of \$10,000 as "consolation" money by the Japanese owners of the D.K.K. str. Atsuta Maru, in the latest development in the matter, reports the N. C. D. News of Thursday last. The offer was made by the Japanese shipowners through the Japanese Consulate General on Tuesday, and was accepted. The money will be allotted, it is understood, to the relatives of the Chinese killed at the time of the disaster.

Although they have made the offer of "consolation" funds, the Japanese state that this does not in any way constitute a recognition of blame on their part for the catastrophe; and the contention is still made by them that a competent court should be as-

NAVAL STOKER'S DEATH.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

The funeral of the late Stoker Whitfield, of H.M.S. Sirdar whose tragic death we reported yesterday, took place last evening. The late Stoker George W. Whitfield was born in Bermuda, London, and was only 24 years of age. He leaves his parents and brothers and sisters to mourn him. He came out to the China Station with the 8th Destroyer Flotilla on March 24 of last year and had served on another destroyer before being transferred to the Sirdar. A popular shipmate, he belonged to the Oriental Lodge of the Royal and Ancient Order of Buffaloes, which accorded him full honours of the Order at the funeral which took place yesterday evening.

Proceeded by the Band of H.M.S. Cumberland, which played the funeral march, and a firing party from H.M.S. Scarpis, the coffin, resting on a gun-carriage, was drawn along by men from H.M.S. Bruce. At the gate of the Protestant Cemetery the coffin was carried by shipmates of the deceased to the graveside.

The burial service was performed by the Rev. G.H. Hewitt, naval chaplain, and at the close three volleys were fired over the grave, and the "Last Post" sounded by a bugler from H.M.S. Cumberland.

Lieut. Ball of H.M.S. Sirdar was in charge of the funeral arrangements, other officers in attendance being Lieut.-Comdr. Graham (H.M.S. Sirdar), representing the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron; Engr.-Lieut. Lewis (H.M.S. Sirdar), Lieut. Hardcastle (H.M.S. Somme), Lieut. Reid (H.M.S. Bruce), and Lieut. Greig (H.M.S. Scarpis).

A private wreath was sent by Lieut. Stoker Agate of H.M.S. Scarpis, with others from the Officers, Chief and Petty Officers, Ship's Company, Seamen and Mess Stokers of H.M.S. Sirdar; Officers and Ship's Company of H.M.S. Somme; Ship's Company and Mess Stokers of H.M.S. Scarpis; Officers and Ship's Company of H.M.S. Bruce; Oriental Lodge, R.A.O.B., Queen of the Fairies Lodge, R.A.O.B., St. Ambrose Lodge, R.A.O.B.

signed the task of hearing the evidence, in the case and fixing the responsibility in the shipwreck.

The Chinese concerned, on the other hand, have from the beginning of negotiations, adhered to the proposal that the matter of indemnities for dead and for damage to the Chinese vessel should be turned over for decision to an Arbitration Board consisting of two appointees by the Chinese, two by the Japanese and one specified and agreed upon by the four Chinese and Japanese appointed to the Board.

The Japanese "proposal" A counter-proposal by the Japanese met this with the request that the matter should, if possible, be settled by negotiation between the interested parties, failing which, however, a board of four arbitrators should be appointed, two of each nationality.

The Japanese proposal was found impossible by the Chinese and another point of difference arose out of the fact, further discussions continuing in the meantime. Finally, the Japanese offered an attempt at solution, the idea of submitting the matter to a competent court, namely to the Japanese Consular Court, of which Mr. S. Aoki is Judge. In case of dissatisfaction on either side with this court's decision, an appeal could be brought before the Nagasaki Court of Appeals, and subsequently before the Japanese Supreme Court, the Japanese held further.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per s.s. President Cleveland from United States via ports, March 27.—Mr. C. B. Chamberlain, Mr. Hsieh Chen Chun, Mr. Shoo Chang, Mr. Chack Poo Chang, Mr. Wing D. Dong, Mr. Lin Cheung Do, Mr. W. Eggers, Mr. Gordon B. Enders, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. R. Halland, Mr. Lee Yok Ho, Mr. Yu Ho, Mr. Douglas Jenkins, Mrs. Kwok Kwai, Mr. Lau Wong Kwai, Mr. P. C. Ling, Mr. Fook Lee, Mr. John R. Lund, Mr. Andrew Ma, Mrs. Mary A. Ma, Mr. Geo. Sing Ma, Mr. Cheuk Lui Man, Mr. Nihong Ng, Mr. Theodore Ran, Mr. G. E. Stockley, Mr. Juan Selbott, Miss Mildred B. Sparling, John Thomson, Mr. Herman Wicks, Mr. Yeh Wan Wong, Mrs. North G. Wood, Mr. Yuen Tso Young, Mr. Yung Yuen, Mr. Long Lee Young.

DEPARTED.

Per s.s. President Lincoln for San Francisco via ports, March 27.—Mr. John F. Colvin, Mr. Hollowell Dickinson, Miss Frances Dillon, Dr. Joseph Doyle, Mr. Charles Francis, Mr. Kenneth Francis, Miss Abigail Graves, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, Mr. Max Gutmann, Miss Emma L. Hawbridge, Mrs. Joan S. H. Hermann, Miss Margaret Hermann, Miss Christina O. MacLachlan, Col. Sydney W. Minor, Mr. William Murpkin, Miss Hilda L. Olson, Mrs. Frank Slingluff, Mr. Frank Slingluff, Miss Suzanne Slingluff, Miss Georgina Yeatman, Mr. Edward S. Jones, Miss J. Jones, Mrs. Frank Jones, Mr. Jack Eschall, Mr. M. C. Potts, Dr. K. G. Meyer, Mr. W. A. Maron, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Pang Soo, Mr. B. N. Grover, Mr. L. F. Henty, Mr. S. G. Thomas, Miss Roshanara Begum, Mrs. Wong Shoo, Mr. Fung Yick Yee, Mr. Chin Moy Chow, Dr. S. S. Sankas, Miss Choy Wong Choy, Mrs. D. S. Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss J. G. Ottman, Mrs. Chas. A. Blakely, Miss Lila A. Blakely, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Wimer, Rev. Swami Paramananda, Sister Charushila, Mr. P. C. Stuart, Mrs. Leo Choon Guan, Mr. Leo Chin Tuen, Mrs. A. de Ridder, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Mr. Y. K. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Kai Fun, Mrs. Fung Leung Sze, Mr. E. W. Mead, Mrs. E. M. R. Tibbets, Mr. C. G. Goploy, Mr. M. Phromann, Mr. W. Koonat, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lam Wai Kai, Mr. H. E. Payne, Mr. Ho Kon Mun, Mrs. Chu Shi, Baron Fleischer, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Yeh, Miss Yeh, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Chung.

SANNING GROUNDING.

DIGGING A CHANNEL.

Vessels berthing from the West River report that s.s. Sanning is still hard ashore and with the still falling water, will, in all probability, have to remain in her present position until the next high tides.

She grounded at the top of high water on the highest tide of the period, when there was at least 8 feet 6 inches over the mark, making a good 11 feet in the channel. The mark now shows only 3 feet. The next high water will be in about 10 days time, but meanwhile rumours are current that efforts to dig a channel may be made.

It is also reported that s.s. Kong Ning stuck in the Sallam Channel for 12 hours on Monday, while the s.s. Tai Lee also touched on the bar. Both vessels came off without damage.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
MANTUA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	9,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
MONGOLIA	16,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
INAGORE	5,285	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
LAHORE	5,252	7th May	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
JEYPORE	5,313	2nd June	Marseilles & London
ALIPORE	5,273	5th June	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
DELTA	8,097	9th June	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull
NOVARA	6,989	16th June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
RANPURA	16,601	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	M'los, L'don, A'werp & Hull

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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

SHIRALA	7,841	2nd Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTRIA	7,754	11th Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	24th Apr.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30 Mar. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thure
ARAFURA	6,000	4th May	Inland, Townsville, B'bane
TANDA	6,656	1st June	Sydney and Melbourne.

Calla Port Holland.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hio, Cebu, Kulumbagan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.
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The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

MOREA	10,953	30 Mar. D'light	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TALAMBA	8,018	11th Apr.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KASHGAR	9,005	13th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
JEYPORE	6,318	17th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
HATIPARA	7,764	21st Apr.	Moji, Kobe, & Osaka
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MALWA	10,986	27th Apr.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALMA	10,000	3rd May	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
ALIPORE	5,273	3rd May	Moji & Kobe
NOVARA	6,989	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
TANDA	6,656	8th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
DELTA	8,097	11th May	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
RANPURA	10,601	25th May	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko
INANKIN	7,059	5th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko

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S.S. "CITY OF EASTBOURNE"	via Suez Canal 18th May.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez Canal 15th June.

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TAIPING	10th July	17th July

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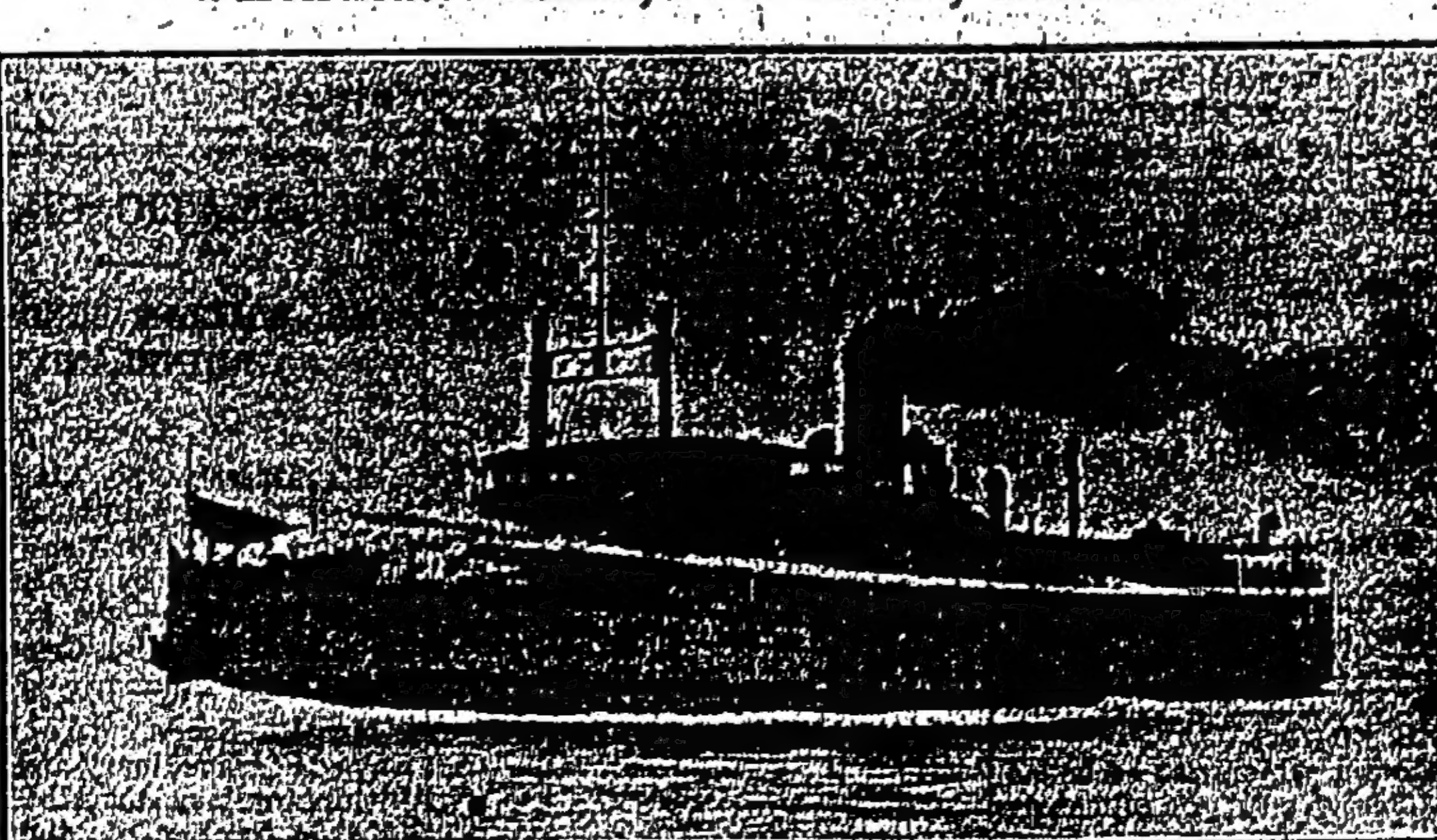
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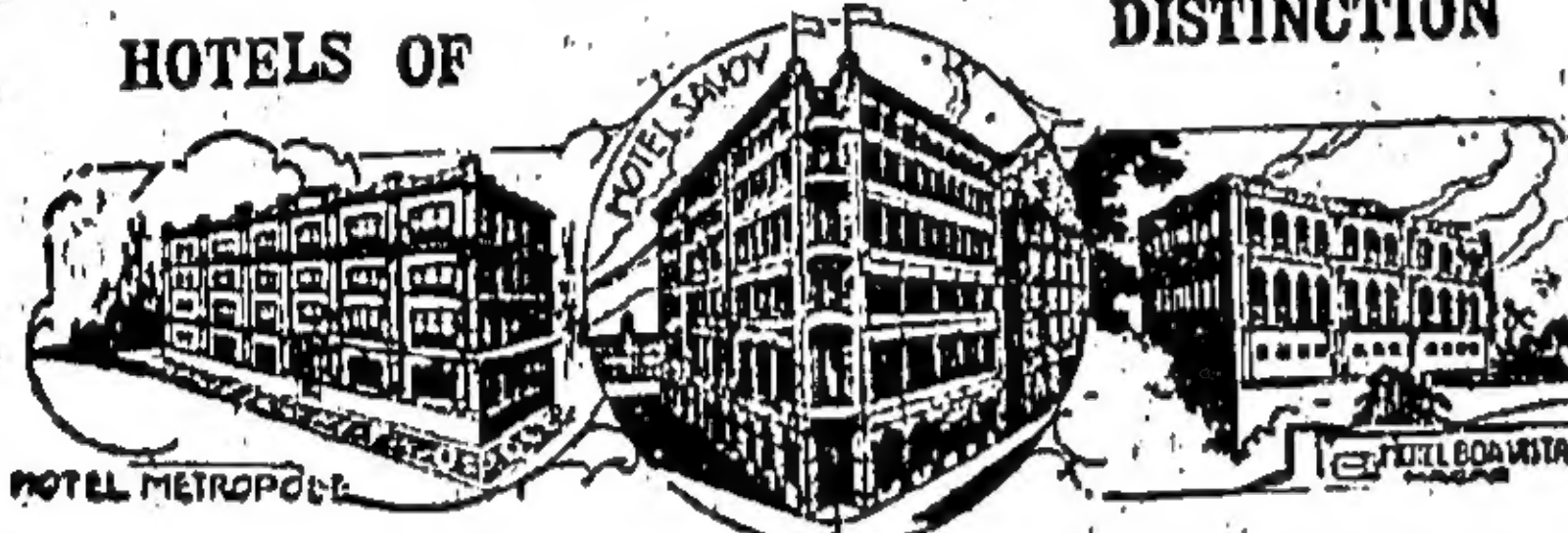
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BETTER BUSINESS IN CANTON DELTA.

NEW HONAM FACTORY.

An improvement in business with Chinese customers in the Canton delta was reported at the annual meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., held at the Hongkong Hotel this morning, Mr. Henry Humphreys presiding.

Among those present were the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, Messrs. J. Scott & Harston, H. P. White, A. B. Stewart, (Directors), J. A. Tarrant (Secretary), Messrs. F. A. Perry, D. Wilson, A. Samy, W. S. Bailey, J. M. Wong, D. E. Clark, J. D. Humphreys, F. Stapleton, J. H. Ruttonjee, A. Murdoch and J. M. Alves, shareholders.

Chairman's Speech.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report and statement of accounts and auditors' report having been in your hands for the prescribed period I will, with your permission, take them as read.

The net profit for the year under review shows an increase of \$26,396.85 over that of the previous year, notwithstanding that trading with our Chinese Canton clients was virtually nil. In view of this fact, the result, your Directors consider, is very satisfactory. Business with our Chinese customers in the Canton delta has greatly improved during the last months, and we are now receiving small orders from sources where for nearly three years we have received none, and I trust and believe that these orders will increase in volume during the next six months, which is our busy season.

Our Pak Hin Hok factory, on Honam Island, is now completed, and turning out wares. It has cost a lot of money and has given us some anxious moments, owing to the boycott, but I feel sure that in erecting it we did the right thing. We have a big water front on the Pearl River capable of dealing with coasting steamers, and enough land to fill our requirements for very many years to come, and still leave a bit over for sale if it were deemed profitable or expedient. In this connection, I would mention that the Pak Hin Hok factory releases two properties of ours on the Shamen, which, if the friendly relations now existing with Canton continue, can be sold at a profit.

Capital expenditure during the year on buildings amounted to \$140,334.41, of which \$138,880.23 was expended on Pak Hin Hok factory, dwelling house, and out-houses; and capital expenditure on aerated water plant and machinery, furniture, fittings, motor lorries, etc. amounted to \$41,513.02, totalling altogether \$181,347.43. This has been responsible for our increased bank overdraft, but when it is borne in mind the increased overdraft only represents \$52,000, of this sum, there is no cause for apprehension.

The increase of 1 per cent. in the dividend will, I am sure, be appreciated, and I trust you will approve of the appropriations of \$5,000 for the European Staff Provident Fund, \$5,000 for the Chinese Staff Superannuation Fund and \$25,000 to Reserve Fund.

The other changes in the accounts, do not require any special comment from me, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability.

Congratulations.

Mr. Bailey:—I think, sir, we may congratulate ourselves on the increased profits, notwithstanding the adverse conditions in Canton during the period under review, also on the increase in dividend and upon our very sound and improved position as so clearly set before us; I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The Chairman:—I thank you, Mr. Bailey, for your kind words, which are much appreciated by the General Managers who very seldom got praise even when the accounts were much better than they are to-day.

Business Matters.

The Chairman then proposed the re-election, as Directors, of Mr. J. Scott & Harston, Mr. H. P. White, the Hon. Sir Shou-son Chow, and Mr. A. B. Stewart.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. Perry, was unanimously carried.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., and Mr. S. T. Butlin, A.C.A., were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$750 each. This motion was proposed by Mr. Alves and seconded by Mr. Stapleton.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be obtained on application.

COOK-BOY PROSECUTES EUROPEAN.

ASSAULT ALLEGATION DENIED.

Mr. J. E. Ollerton was summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy this morning, for alleged assault of a cook-boy in his employ.

Mr. Lindsell:—A complaint has been laid against you by Lee Suen, who describes himself as a cook-boy, that on the 17th of March, you did, about 1.30 p.m., unlawfully assault him.

Defendant:—That is not so, your Worship.

His Worship:—Secondly, that you did, at the same time presumably, withhold the sum of \$3.60, wages due to him.

Left Without Notice.

Defendant:—He left without notice. About a fortnight before, the 17th March, that is to say on the 8th of March, he removed some furniture. He did this in a very careless manner so that two portions were lost—two bed springs. He was given notice on account of that. He threatened to leave immediately, and, in his presence, I wrote a letter to the Police Station stating that if he left we would hold him responsible for the two mattresses. He then decided to stay on, and there was no talk of his leaving until the 17th March, when he was given some more money to carry out some work in the afternoon, to which he objected very much. He threatened to leave again. He was told he would be held in the office, while I telephoned to the Police Station asking a Sergeant. While the door was opened for a moment, this "boy" rushed out, and this is the first time I have seen him since then.

His Worship said he proposed to adjourn the case until noon on Friday.

Ground of Action.

Mr. Ollerton said he had already taken out a charge against the "boy," but as he did not know his address, he did not know how he was to proceed further in the matter. He had telephoned to the Police Station and was informed that nothing further could be done until the man's address was given. The ground on which he was proceeding was for leaving his employment without notice, and also the loss of \$1.80 which was entrusted to the "boy" to move the furniture and which should have been returned when he left. He also claimed an additional \$5, this being the value of the bed-springs.

His Worship asked if Mr. Ollerton was alleging a supplementary offence, namely of converting money to his own use.

Mr. Ollerton said he did not say that, but he pointed out that the money should have been returned by the "boy" when he left without notice.

His Worship said this point would be raised in the summons by Mr. Ollerton for quitting without notice. He directed that Mr. Ollerton in taking out the cross-summons should apply for the address through the police.

AMERICAN TRADE FIGURES.

ANALYSIS BY FEDERAL RESERVE.

New York, Mar. 27. According to the monthly report of the Federal Reserve System, the output of manufactures for February increased by three per cent, compared with January, but the output of minerals declined slightly.

Factory employment stood at a lower level than last year, but the production of iron, steel, motor-cars and farm machinery had increased considerably. —Reuter's American Service.

LORD CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

RECOVERING SLOWLY FROM ILLNESS.

London, Mar. 27. It is understood that Lord Cave, the Lord Chancellor, who recently underwent a major operation, from which he is recovering very slowly, has handed in his resignation to the Premier. —Reuter.

RAIN AND FOG PREDICTED.

To-day's Observatory report states:—The anticyclone is now central over Shanghai. There may be a depression to the east of Baitang Channel. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China. The forecast up to noon to-morrow is:—East winds, moderate; generally overcast; some rain and fog.

RELIGION'S PLACE IN POLITICS.

BANEFUL SOVIET INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

CHRISTIAN FACTOR.

Jerusalem, Mar. 27.

That Russia had ulterior motives in her so-called friendly exertion of influence in China, was the opinion expressed by Dr. David Yuk at the Missionary Conference on the Mount of Olives to-day.

Dr. Yuk spoke at considerable length on the situation in China and said that what Russia sought in China was not Communism, but a system of effective propaganda of the power of terrorism.

China, he declared, has now realised that Russia was not disinterested in extending the hand of friendship, yet while China's economic, social and international problems remained unsolved, Communist propaganda would prove attractive to the Chinese masses.

Dr. Yuk expressed the opinion that the character produced by the principles of Christianity would prove the best factor in building up a new and democratic China. —Reuter.

TIN DESCRIPTION INSUFFICIENT.

LABELS ON SKIMMED MILK PRODUCTS.

A summons under the Food and Drugs Ordinance against the proprietor of a restaurant at No. 13 Des Voeux Road West, was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning.

The defendant was summoned by Sanitary Inspector P. E. Knight, for exposing for sale skimmed milk in tins not being labelled with these words "This is skimmed milk. Children under one year should not be fed on it," as required by the Ordinance.

The defendant pleaded he thought that the description on the tin as printed by the manufacturer, who are the "Frisian Co-operative Milk Factory" of Holland, was adequate.

Inspector Knight said that he had not previously handled such a case. The maximum fine provided was one hundred dollars. Some thirty tins were exposed for sale in the window case.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25.

HOTEL SERVANTS' CLAIM.

ELEVEN COMPLAINANTS APPEAR.

Mrs. F. E. Cameron, lately of the St. Francis Hotel, was summoned this morning by her former staff of servants for the recovery of wages said to be due to them for the first half of March. The case came before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, there being eleven complainants, including two women.

His Worship (to Mrs. Cameron):—I understand these defendants are claiming various sums from you alleged to be due in the first half of March for wages. I understand that you are asking for an adjournment of this case in order that certain accounts outstanding between you and other parties may be investigated.

Mrs. Cameron replied in the affirmative.

His Worship:—I understand also that there is a case in the Supreme Court pending, out of the same circumstances.

Mrs. Cameron:—Yes. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGE.

MR. WILLIAM SEEDS FOR RHINELAND.

London, Mar. 27. His Majesty the King has approved the appointment of Mr. William Seeds, British Minister at Durazzo, to be British High Commissioner on the Inter-Allied Rhineland and High Commissioner of Coblenz. —Reuter.

Mr. W. Seeds, who has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Albania since 1926, is the son of the late Mr. Robert Seeds, Queen's Advocate-General, and was born in June 1882. He entered the Diplomatic Service in 1904, and has served at Washington, Peking, Athens, Lisbon, Berlin and Munich. He was H.M. Minister at Bogota (Columbia) from 1923 to 1925 and at Caracas from 1925 to 1926.

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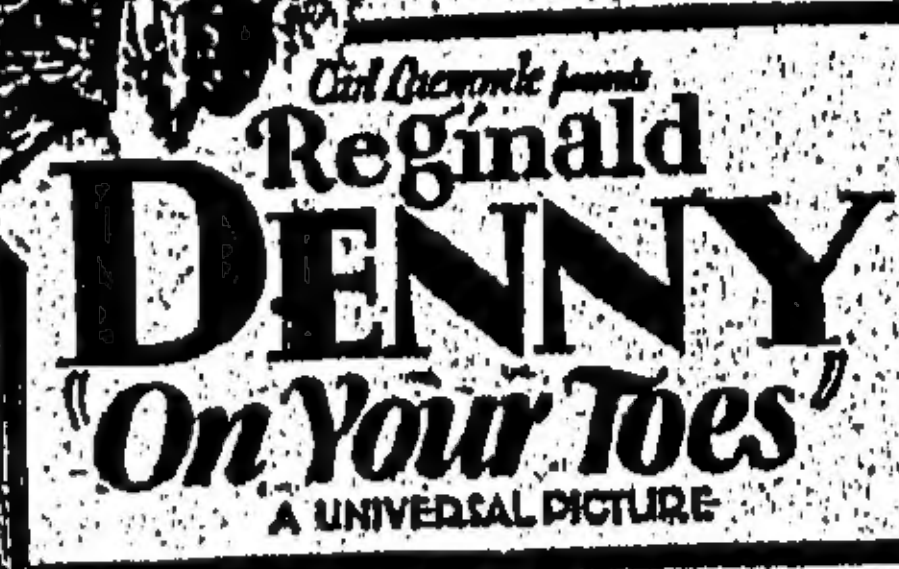
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